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VOL. XXII NO. 91 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

A. I. C. C. NOT CONVENED AT RANCHI

HUNGER-STRIKE GIVEN UP AT LAST!

SIALKOT, April 17.

After 78 days fast Obeidullah, nephew of Abdul Gaffar Khan, gave up his hunger strike this afternoon and took diet willingly.

He had a cup of milk and lemon juice.

His general condition is satisfactory and there is no cause for anxiety.
—A. P.

HOW OBEIDULLAH GAVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE

LAHORE, April 17.

A report from Sialkot says in compliance with insistent requests of the deputation consisting of prominent Frontier leaders who saw him twice in jail Khan Obeidullah has given up his hungerstrike to-day by taking a cup of milk in presence of the deputation.

It is reported the first attempt of the deputationists to induce him to give up hungerstrike having failed they intimitated him that, as his life was considered very precious, they thought of sending another deputation consisting of more influential men like Mahatmaji, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya and Mufti Khifayatullah. This had the desired effect and Mr. Obeidullah Khan consented to break the hungerstrike.—United Press.

LIGHTNING AND THUNDER-STORM.

MADRAS, April 17.

A Pollachi message says the local Sub-Collectors Office was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm yesterday. The Village Munsif who was inside the office sustained burns and has been sent to hospital. Some other buildings in the locality were also struck, but no loss of life is reported.—A. P.

HARIJAN HOUSES GUTTED.

CHIDAMBARAM, April 17.

About 150 Harijan houses have been destroyed by fire at Kodayalam village near Chidambaram, rendering about 300 families homeless. No loss of life has occurred—A. P.

(Assembly Debate On Page 13.)
(News About Dissolution On Page 9.)
(Stop Press On Page 9.)

Leaders To Meet Mahatma On May 2

Birla House Conference To Draw Up Swaraj Party Programme

RANCHI, April 17.

The Associated Press reliably understands that the A.I.C.C. is not meeting here, but prominent members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee and other leaders numbering 20 in all will be conferring with Mahatma Gandhi here on May 2nd and 3rd in connection with the revival of the Swaraj Party.

MEETING AT BIRLA HOUSE.

Arrangements are being made to secure the Birla House for accommodating Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. The Birla House will, perhaps, be the meeting place of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders.

PLANS FOR SWARAJ PARTY.

Considerable importance is attached in Congress circles to the forthcoming conference in which comprehensive plans for the revival of the proposed Swaraj Party will be chalked out. Ranchi has already been roused from its usual quiet.

Arrangements in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour and the meeting of the Congress leaders are proceeding apace.

NO INTIMATION YET OF CONFERENCE

RANCHI, April 17.

Local Congress circles have not received any official intimation so far regarding the Congress Leaders' Meeting to be held here on May 2 and 3. They are, however, making arrangements in connection with the Harijan tour of Mahatma Gandhi to Chota Nagpur. A Reception Committee, with Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray as Chairman, has been formed.

Mahatma Gandhi, who arrives at Ranchi on April 29, wil have a busy programme.

April 30 is his silence day;

May 1 Harijan paper day;

May 2 Earthquake Relief Work Day; and

May 3 also Earthquake Relief Work Day.

In addition to those he will open the Harijan Industrial School Building and address a public meeting on April 2. He leaves for Chakradharpur on April 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrives here on May 1. Mahatma Gandhi and party will be stopping here either at Darbhanga House or Birla House.

It is understood that representatives of Ahmedabad Millowners will wait on Gandhiji here to seek his intervention in the settlement of labour dispute.—A. P.

WILL MAHATMA GO TO JAIL?

"C. R." Sees New Circumstances That Will Demand His Presence Outside

NEW DELHI, April 17.

"It is highly improbable that during Mahatma Gandhi's life time and when he is available to guide us, civil disobedience would be organised without his guidance. It is not possible, however, to predict what would happen in the future, after his death, when new personalities might be created by circumstances in each generation", said Mr. C. Rajagopalacharia in an exclusive interview to the "United Press".

WHAT ABOUT AUGUST."

Asked what would be the situation after August, when Gandhiji's term of self-imposed abstinence from civil disobedience expires, Mr. Rajagopalacharia said: "I would not like to indulge in prognostications about this, as the Mahatma himself does not know what his plan will be. But it can be hoped that the Viceroy's idea of peace through repression, will yield to that of peace through avenues of settlement with the Indian people and that the Mahatma may have to offer his services in the cause of bringing about the fullest co-operation of Indian people rather than offer Satyagraha."

NO-CHANGERS' ATTITUDE.

Regarding the no-changers' attitude to the Swarajists, he hoped that it would be one of friendliness and co-operation. He also hoped that the Swarajists would secure the fullest co-operation of the Congress.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar expected that they will not be too nervous; otherwise their ship will be wrecked on the rocks of communalism and personal ambition.

From the Congress point of view he thought it was best to have a united and co-ordinated plan and not to break into groups with opposing policies.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN MEET IN NAGPUR

MARATHI, (C.P.) April 17.

The local Congressmen will meet at Nagpur on Sunday to consider the Delhi decision.—United Press

WILL A.I.C.C. HOLD MEETING?

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 17

Though Gandhiji has given his formal consent to the holding of the All India Congress Committee meeting it is yet uncertain if such a meeting will be held at Ranchi immediately after the meeting of the Working Committtee. In fact, no steps have been taken so far to convene a meeting of the A.I.C.C. and it appears Dr. Syed Mahmood, General Secretary of the Congress, is of the view that time is too short to convene it. Arrangements, however, are in progress for the meeting of the Working Committee to which have also been invited some prominent leaders who are not members of the committee, such as, Pandit Malaviya, Mr Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Pattabhai, Sitaramayya and others.

MEETING ESSENTIAL.

It appears representations have been made by prominent Congressmen to Gandhiji that a meeting of the A.I.C.C. is necessary irrespective of the question of the revival of the Swaraj Party. The A.I.C.C. must frame a programme for Congress in the light of the altered situation. It has been urged that khaddar and antiuntouchability are not enough and that reservation by the Mahatma of civil resistance to himself does not serve the purpose. The view is also held that if council entry is to be countenanced, elections should be undertaken directly on behalf of the Congress in view of Gandhiji's consent. The holding of the A.I.C.C. meeting is likely, but whether it will be held at Ranchi immediately after the Working Committee meeting is doubtful. Seth Ghanshyamdas Birla has placed his house at Ranchi at the disposal of Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee will probably meet there. Good attendance is expected. Apart from members of the Committee, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Munshi of Bombay have intimated their intention of coming.

Britain On Road To "Better Times"

N. R. A. IN DANGER

Dress Trade Lock-out Adds To Labour Trouble In America

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, April 17.

The lock-out of 50,000 workers by the United Association of Dress Manufacturers added to the outbreak of Labour troubles. The lock-out is the result disputes between the manufacturers and jobbers regarding the observance of the N.R.A. code.

The contractors allege that they will no longer be able to bear the burdens of the increased Labour costs until the jobbers pay them enough to cover both Labour charges and overhead costs.

SOVIET ORDERS TO BRITAIN.

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, April 17.

Big Soviet orders formerly destined for the United States may be given to Britain, and the British Empire as a result of the Johnson Bill signed by President Roosevelt forbidding the United States to send credit to any debtor nation which includes Russia as a result of the American loan to the Kerensky Government.

TACTICS OR CONVERSION?

British Press On Indian Situation

LONDON, April 17.

The new developments the Indian politics is discussed by the "Times". In a leading article it states that the cautious tone of Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Assembly was thoroughly justified by the events of the last three years, but it is not clear that the latest change in the tactics of the Congressites foreshadows an early conversion to a policy of unreserved co-operation with Government.

If the Congress leaders formally abandon civil disobedience, they may do so merely because the experiment has been a signal failure; if they decide to keep open the door to the legislatures they may do so because most of them do not want to be permanently barred out by an implacable minority, rather than from any real conversion to co-operation.

"GUARDIAN'S" HOPES.

"The Manchester Guardian" says that this time Mahatma Gandhi seems less intransigent. There is no longer the talk of making a bargain with the Government. The paper expresses the hopes that the Confernce will ratify his advice to return to constructive work and that the pledge about the release of prisoners will be interpreted generously.—Reuter.

NO VISIT TO DUTCH INDIES

(Special Cable.)

HAGUE, April 17.

Premier Colijn has cancelled his visit to the Dutch Indies owing to the resignation of the Labour Minister, Verschuur, for reasons of health.

QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE

Col. Williams Appointed Commandant

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 16.

Col. G. C. Williams has been appointed Commandant of the Staff College, Quetta, with effect from the Autumn.

CHAMBERLAIN PRESENTS PROSPERITY BUDGET

Full Dole To Unemployed: 50 Per Cent Salary Cut To Be Restored

NO PROVISION FOR WAR DEBTS

The restoration of the cut in the unemployment pay at a cost of 4 millions, restoration of half of the other cuts at a cost of 3,600,000 and a remission of 6d. in income-tax at a cost of 20,500,000 and a surplus of 800,000 sterling—these are some of the main features of the budget presented by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the House of Commons on Tuesday.

There is no provision made for the payment of war debts to America.

LONDON, April 17.

Anticipations of the brightest budget for four years with £31 millions sterling surplus brought an almost record rush of M.P.'s early to the doors of the House of Commons to secure seats. Fifty-four members, including several women arrived at 8 a.m. and 200 by 10 a.m. The House will be crowded to the utmost and the galleries will be full with the members of the diplomatic corps and Dominions representatives, when Mr. Neville Chamberlain rises at about 3-30 p.m. to present the Third Budget speech which is expected to take 90 minutes.

Entering the Commons Mr. Chamberlain said to the pressmen: "I hope my proposals will be felt to be very satisfactory as the beginning to the return to better times." Mr. Chamberlain began his speech at 3-44 p.m.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the atmosphere in which the budget was being introduced was distinctly brighter than in the last two years. The last 12 months had shown the gratifying evidence that Government's efforts were bearing fruit. There was now a spirit of hope and confidence. He instanced the price of 2-1/2 per cent Consols which was now higher than before the war. The volume industrial production had increased very much and equilibrium had been restored in the balance of payments. "This afternoon we are sitting down to enjoy the first chapter of the great expectations. The improvement is almost entirely due to the expansion of the Home markets."

DEFINITE REVIVAL.

There were certain features about the 31 million sterling surplus which could not be expected to recur. Although the export trade was better, it was still far behind the trade of a few years ago. The real surplus last year might be put at about 39 millions, as the sinking fund charges were met from the revenue. If they looked at the figures of consumption of electricity, transport, iron and steel production and house-building, in every case they saw a definite revival.

LOST PLACE REGAINED.

Britain had regained her place as the first exporting country. The channels through which International trade formerly flowed so freely, were still blocked and now the passage seemed to become more difficult as the feeling economic nationalism continued to spread Also they found themselves confronted with new and formidable competitors "who are scrambling for what little trade we had."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

"The prospective surplus of over 31 millions represented the difference between the revenue of 724,567 thousands and expenditure of 693,491 thousands. We could not expect abnormal cheapness in the interest rates on the national debt to continue indefinitely. Income-tax payers have shown the most commendable readiness to meet obligations, while we had received the largest single payment in death duties in history."

NO PROVISION FOR WAR DEBTS.

The Exchange Equalisation Account still showed a profit. Last year's surplus would be used for redemption of debt and nearly making good the previous year's deficit. Coming to the prospects of the current year, Mr. Chamberlain, amidst cheers, said,

that, as regards the American War Debt and the receipts by Britain from War Debts and preparations, in the absence of any fresh development, he proposed to follow the same prosedure as last year, making no provision therefor.

DEFICIENCY IN RETURNS.

The deficiency from the revenue through tea duty amounted to about £350,000, doubtless due to restriction of imports from India, Ceylon and Dutch Indies, which resulted in a considerable rise in the price of common teas. The deficiency of nearly one million in sugar revenue must be attributed entirely to the fact that a greater quantity of sugar came from the Empire carrying greater preference and therefore, producing less income.

FIXED DEBT CHARGE.

The fixed debt charge would continue to stand at 224 millions. Therefore, estimated expenditure was 698 millions. He expected a larger yield from all important sources of revenue; in customs and excise, including beer, which yielded 5 millions over the estimate last year. He expected 58 1/2 millions this year. Total receipts from customs and excise were 290 millions on the existing basis of taxation. The estimated revenue was 727 millions with a surplus of 29 millions after re-adjustments.

LARGEST FOR 10 YEARS.

The surplus was the largest for ten years and was sufficient to enable him to begin the long awaited process of relief from the burden of the sacrifices in the past few years. He pointed out that the revenue could not materially be affected this year by better conditions. It might well come later, when, he foresaw, he would be most glad of it "in order to meet the inevitable additions to our expenditure."

MOTOR TAX.

The Chancellor proposed to take powers to guarantee the new loans raised for the purpose of converting the existing guarantee loans. Horse-power tax on motorcars would be reduced from one pound to 15 shillings per horsepower, owing to the limitation on certain export markets caused by the present tax.

RESTORATION IN CUTS.

Mr. Chamberlain announced legislation and supplementary esti-

(Continued on page 9.

Mr. N. CHAMBERLAIN

EXPECTATIONS FULFILLED

LONDON, April 17.

The remarkable absence of surprises in Mr. Chamberlain's budget speech characterised by its complete orthodoxy, fulfilled most expectations. The present year's surplus 31 millions would be devoted to debt redemption. Similar improvement anticipated for next year would be distributed as follows:

Half of the cuts imposed in Crown servants during the crisis of 1931: would be restored.

Unemployment cuts would be restored completely.

The standard rate income tax would be reduced by 6d. to 4 shillings 6d. in the pound.

The only surprise was the decision to reduce the motoring taxation by 5 shillings per horsepower to 15 shillings in the interests of export trade, as the horsepower tax had caused the manufacturers to concentrate on the production of smaller cars for the home market.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN QUOTES SNOWDEN

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 17.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain referred jocularly to the distribution of the surplus, saying that he had given much anxious thought to it. He believed that many other people also had been devoting attention to the same subject. He based his action upon two general principles; firstly, he did not think he could do better than quote the words used by Mr. Snowden last December, namey that the surplus must, in justice be divided, as far as it will go, in relieving those classes who suffered when the crisis was acute. The fact was that the cuts in unemployment pay and salaries and the additional taxation imposed were considered by the then Government as a temporary expedient to meet a temporary emergency and was accepted by the people in that spirit. The resources at his disposal were not sufficient to enable him to effect a complete restoration.

The second principle was that since he had not sufficient resources for complete restoration, what he had should be distributed as fairly as possible between the two categories represented by the tax-payers and proportionately to the contribu- those who suffered the cuts portionatey to the contribution proportionately to the contribution that each made

TABULATED ADLETS

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Managers for Offices to be opened in important cities throughout Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 75 and office allowance. Cash security Rs. 500 essential. Apply with details Box No. 2270, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Overseas and Bombay—Stenographers, Qualified and Competent Accountants, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Compounders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Permanent Way Inspectors, Yard Foremen and Erectors. Apply to P. Dubash and Co., Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (2269).

Wanted—Graduates, &/or Under-Graduates as Canvassers for selling Swadeshi Printing Inks in all colours—See personally during the Office hours, Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Karelwadi, Opp. Pande's Dharamshala, Thakordwar Road, Bombay 2. (8240).

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—1st Floor of beautiful Husseini Mahal Opposite Mazagaon Police Court. Tel. No. 40348. (2258).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Two Sunbeam Cars lately used by H.E. Sir Frederick Sykes; 1928 models—(a) Six Cylinder seven seater Landaulette 25 H.P., (b) Six Cylinder seven seater Landaulette 20 H.P. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, P.W.D., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8234.

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras. Session re-opens July 1, 1934. Ten months course qualifies for appointment as teachers of physical education anywhere in India. Prospectus obtainable from Principal on remittance of four annas. Applications for admission must reach the Principal not later than June 15. (8246).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution.—Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. New term for L C C. commences. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2201).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar. (8216)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

S. S. "TOTTORI MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 17th inst. from Japan via wayports and has been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 6. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 28th April to WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
B.M. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.

Bombay, 17-4-34. 8250.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of constructing a Dining Hall in the Compound of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga will be received up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders should be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the work.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T.K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th April, 1934. 8250.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKJI HORMUSJI GAZDAR of Andheri, has agreed to sell to my clients, free from all incumbrances the South-West corner piece or portion of land, admeasuring 2250 square yards or thereabouts, out of Final Plot Number 63 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 4 of Santa Cruz. The said piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is on the North and West by the other portion of the said Final Plot Number 63, belonging to the Vendor, on the South by the continuation of the Fifth road of the same scheme, and on the West by the Linking Road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, charity, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, attachment, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1934.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court. 8249

SUMMONS FOR FINAL DISPOSAL OF SUIT

Civil Suit No. 2798 of 1933.

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALL CAUSES, NAGPUR.

HARI GOVIND TAMANKAR, of Nagpur ..... Plaintiff.
RAMCHANDRA RAO & CO. ..... Defendant.
CLAIM FOR Rs. 144|5|3.

2. Ramchandra Rao Khemchand, Manufacturer and Commissions Agent, Dubas Market, Bombay No. 2, The plaintiff having instituted the above suit against you, you are hereby summoned to appear in the said Court in person or through pleader duly instructed on 2nd May, 1934, at 11 o'clock noon to answer the claim with your oral and documentary evidence. In default of your appearance on 2nd May, 1934, the suit will be decided in your absence

Given under my hand under seal of the Court on 7th day of April, 1934.

Judge. 8243

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 232 of 1932.

MATUBHAI KASANBHAI & others ..... Plaintiffs.
v|s
GODAVARIBAI, widow of Dossa Gopalji .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 14th February, 1933, and Judge's Order dated 16th February, 1934, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on Thursday, 26th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Property standing on Port Trust land, situate at Argyle Road, admeasuring about 472-6|9 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 89 of Princess Dock Division and Municipal B Ward Street Nos. 136-152 and Musjid Siding Road Nos 1 to 3.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner. 8244

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAKINABAI, wife of Gulamally Haji Mahomed Datoo has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Hassanally Allibhai.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nishanpada and Nishanpada Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3124, and Cadastral No. 1583 in Mandvi Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Nishanpada Road, on or towards the West by other property of the minor Bhawanrao alias Anandrao Ramchandre Nirgude, on or towards the South by the Nishanpada Cross Lane and on or towards the North by the Sweeper's Gully and beyond that by the property of Ladhabhai Ebrahim and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2902 and formerly Street Nos. 88-90 and now Street Nos. 162-164 and 2.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1934.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 8228

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

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120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT LADY HARDINGE ROAD, NEAR DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTE AT MATUNGA AND MORLAND ROAD NEAR SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Cama and others and on account and risk of Bundeali Bhojabhai and others the Mortgagors, Messrs. BENNETT & CO will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the date: mentioned below:—

(TO-DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO 1.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land at Lady Hardinge Road, with buildings, and admeasuring about 2447 sq yds., bearing Street Nos. 398, 400 to 404 and 407 and bounded on the North by Lady Hardinge Road on the South by the property of Bhandari Jagonnath Raghunath Moray, on the West by the property of Dhondu Bhicaji Moray and on the East by Manmalla Tank Road.

(TO-MORROW) THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

LOT NO 2.—All that piece of Foras now redeemed land with godowns, chawls, buildings etc. at Morland Road, admeasuring about 2359 sq yds., bearing Street Nos. 252H, 252J 252JJ & 252 and bounded on the East by a passage on the West by Morland Road, on the North by the property of Adamji Alibhai and on the South partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ebrahim Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JACOBEAN FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE with RADIO AND LOUD SPEAKER, ETC

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Ruby House, near Tram Terminus, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, drawing room suites, show-cases, Singer Sewing Machine, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing bureau, etc.

The property of Mrs. .D Briggs and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view from tomorrow

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES.

SALE by the Undersigned of Valuable Immovable Property, situate at Chinch Bunder Road, (Nowroji Hill Estate) on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd February, 1926, passed in Suit No. 2786 of 1925 (The Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. v|s Mulji Dharsi and Co., and others).

ALL that piece of land admeasuring about 597 sq. yds. together with the buildings thereon, consisting partly of a ground floor, and four upper floors and partly of an outbuilding of ground floor only, situate on and being Plot No. 1 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3185 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1721, and Municipal 'B' Ward Nos. 3221 to 4225, Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co.(Attorneys for the Vendors, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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That Indian Pictures are not upto your marks

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Remember

India has produced Pictures one can be proud of

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and here is one such picture

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Featuring :—
MISS. DURGA KHOTE
PRITHVIRAJ TEJ BE
K. DAY, etc

Directed by **Debki Bose.**

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"VIENNESE NIGHTS"

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"THE MASK OF FU MANCHU"
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An M. BHAVNANI Production.

A Grand Attraction with a powerful Love Story

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NEW THEATRES LTD.'S

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The picture of 53 weeks' repute featuring
UMASHASHI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, NEWAB
DELICIOUS MUSIC
Spicy Dialogues—Skilful Acting

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MINERVA
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Lamington Road

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apr.	27 Apr.
Heijin Maru	4364	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Apr.	10 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 May	29 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	30 Apr.
Katori Maru	10000	15 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	26 Apr.
Fushimi Maru	11000	10 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	9 May
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June

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Strikers' Demands Are Just

Sholapur Millowners Must Satisfy Them

(By LOY L. LONG, of Christa Seva Mandir of Sholapur).

II

Let us now analyse the reasons given by the labourers. They contend that they do not want their wages cut 12-1/2 per cent because they need, and have a just claim to, the full amount. A brief review of the conditions of labour in Sholapur will reveal whether or not this is true. The total number of workers in the five Sholapur mills are about 21,000, about 2,500 of whom are usually absent from duty. The average monthly earnings for full time men workers in the Sholapur mills are as follows: weavers, on time Rs. 20-22, on piece work 38-40; ring spinners Rs. 18-20; slubbing, inter and roving Rs. 12-14; carding room Rs. 16-18; blow room Rs. 16-18; drawing frame Rs. 18-20; drawing in Rs. 16-18; cloth folding Rs. 16-18. The average monthly earnings for full time women workers in the Sholapur mills are as follows: reeling Rs. 10-12; winding Rs. 10-12; ring spinning Rs. 12-14; mixing and waste below Rs. 7. A study of the mill workers' families (4.68 persons) reveals the fact that 8.3 per cent receive less than Rs. 20 per month; 31.3 per cent receive less than Rs. 30 per month; 56.9 per cent receive less than Rs. 40 per month; while 11.6 per cent receive from Rs. 60 to 90 per month. The average monthly earnings in the cotton mills in Sholapur for men are Rs. 23-15-6; for women are Rs. 9-15-7; and for children are Rs. 5-10-4. But the most common mill wage for men is from Rs. 15-21; and for women is from Rs. 6-8. Out of the total population of more than 135,000 people, 31,021 are employed in textile industries in Sholapur. This constitutes 59 per cent of all employed persons or 24 per cent of the total population. An analysis of the family incomes of those who work in the mills shows that 36 per cent have one wage-earner; 40 per cent have two wage-earners; 17.4 per cent have three wage-earners; and 5.11 per cet have four or more wage-earners.

A Vital Question

A summary of these figures will give us a few very significant facts that should be remembered. First, one-third of the families whose income depends upon mill work have only one wage-earner, and one-third of the families receive less than Rs. 30 per month. Therefore, if the average family is to earn as much as Rs. 35 per month there must be at least two wage-earners in the mills. Secondly, the most common wages for men range from Rs. 15-21; and for women from Rs. 6-8 per month.

A question of vital concern to the public is what percentage of the working classes are receiving less than a minimum comfort living wage? A minimum comfort living wage means a wage received by the head of the family sufficiently large to provide the necessary food for physical and mental efficiency, clothing, shelter, education, and cultural development for the family. A minimum wage should, therefore, be large enough to leave children free for schooling, and the wife free to tend the home. This scale of pay would make possible a standard of living that would provide the right quality and quantity of food, with the necessary number of calaries from the proper proportion of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. After a considerable study of the cost of living I have concluded that the following budget would provide a minimum comfort living standard in Sholapur for a worker's family of five on the basis of January 1934 prices: Rs. 18-0 for food; Rs. 3-8 for rent; Rs. 3-8 for fuel and light; Rs. 4-0 for clothing; and Rs. 6-0 for miscellaneous expenditures such as school fees, books, newspaper, travel, medicine, savings, interest on debts, etc., making a total of Rs. 35-0 per month.

The seriousness of the prevailing labour conditions in Sholapur cannot be over emphasised. It should be clearly realized that only about 40 per cent of the workers' families, irrespective of how many wage-earners are at work, receive as much as this minimum standard of living required. Generally speaking it is only the specially skilled worker and the jobber who receive this scale of pay. When it is necessary for nearly half of the families to send every eligible wage-earner to work in order to eke out a bare living, we cannot expect the educational, social, cultural or economic advancement of the working classes.

The time has now come when the public should follow the lead given by the Royal Commission on Labour and urge that the necessary machinery for fixing minimum wages in the textile industry and other trades should be created and set into motion.

Riding on Poor Man's Back

The workers do not think that a cut on workers alone is fair and just. After what has already been said I thing that all I need to do is to relate what one far more wise than I am said years ago: "We are like the Old Man of the Sea, riding on the poor man's back; only unlike the Old Man of the Sea, we are very sorry for the poor man, very sorry; and we will do almost anything for the poor man's relief. We will not only supply him with sufficient food to keep him on his legs, but we will teach and instruct him and point out to him the beauties of the landscape; we will discourse sweet music to him and give him abundance of good advice. Yes, we will do almost anything for the poor man, anything but get off his back."

Need For Unions.

The strike leaders and the labourers feel the need for a Labour Union and wish to press for its organisation and recognition. On this point the workers have the sympathy of a large percentage of the public. It is pretty generally recognised that the presence of trade unions in India would in a vital way assist both the employer and the employee. In March of this year Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, is reported to have said, "All who have studied the labour problem in this country would desire to see sound trade unionism established here, instead of the lack of organisation which obtains to-day leading to sporadic strikes, often started for reasons that are vague and not susceptible to conciliation, and kept alive by people who have not at heart the interest of labour....." The importance of developing healthy trade unions is denied by practically none. Government has declared its policy to be one of encouragement, and a great majority of employers appearing before the Royal Commission on Labour avowed a similar aim. The Whitley Commission state: "Everything that we have seen in India has forced upon us the conviction that the need of organization among Indian workmen is great, and that, unless industry and the State develope along entirely different lines from those at present followed, nothing but a strong trade union movement will give the Indian workmen adequate protection. Legislation can act as a palliative and prevent the graver abuses, but there are strict limitations to the power of government and the public to protect workmen who are unable to protect themselvts." They further say: "Nor is labour the only party that will benefit from a sound development of the trade union movement. Employers and the public generally should welcome its growth. It would be foolish to pretend that in present conditions particular employers in particular centers cannot gain an advantage by thwarting and repressing attempts to organise, and all employers are bound to find, on occasion, that the organisation of their men limits their power. But whilst the advantages to be gained from repression are temporary and precarious, those that accrue from healthy organisation are lasting."

Issue Obscured.

Several factors in the Sholapur dispute have tended to obscure the issue which caused the strike. Great objection has been made because the leaders came from other cities and were not Sholapur men and women. Then the fact that the agitators of the strike are Communists and that it is impossible for them to separate their motive to advance Communism in India from their motive to improve the living conditions of the workers complicates the problem considerably. This last fact is very likely to cause the mill people as well as the public to overloop the needs and demands of the workers in their effort to prevent the march of communism. In a dispute of this nature it is very easy for the political and the economic aspects to become so mixed that it is difficult to distinguish them. But it should be clearly understood that this report is dealing only with the economic side of the question. As an independent observer I am pledged to political neutrality and I am obliged to state that my position requires me to be as generous to Government as to other parties concerned. In dealing, therefore, with the economic side of this question it is necessary for me to draw attention away from the fear of Communist doctrine and propaganda long enough to examine the root troubles. The Royal Commission on Labour pointed out that "although workers may have been influenced by persons with nationalist, Communist or commercial ends to serve, we believe that there has rarely been a strike of any importance which has not been due, entirely or largely, to economic reasons."

Shortsighted.

In order to build up a strong Labour Union in Sholapur the workers will need experienced leaders, which means leaders from outside. The Whitley Report has declared its position on this issue also. "The endeavour to dictate to unions on the subject of their officers or leaders is short sighted and unwise. We have referred to the great difficulties confronting the movement, which make the employment of a proportion of outsiders inevitable. In some cases victimisation, and more frequently the fear of it, gives an additional value to the outsider. The claim to be allowed to deal only with "one's own men" is frequently little more than an endeavour to secure that the case of the men shall be presented by persons who are not likely to prove assertive. In every country much of the active work of trade unions, particularly in their relations with employers, is carried on by persons whose livelihood does not depend on the employer's will" If liberal or reformist groups in India do not aggresively give their leadership to the workers, then the communist wing of the labour movement will take the lead. This fact should constitute a challenge to the liberal minded public to be more in earnest provide leadership for the working classes. The only way we can beat the communists is to beat them to the job, and improve the living conditions among the unhappy labouring masses where revolt breeds and grows.

The last two demands of the strikers are for 25 per cent increase in the pay of spinners, and 50 per cent. increase in women's wages. Though these may be reasonable and just demands, it does not seem that now is an opportune time to press for them.

Conclusions.

1. The mills are still making sufficient profits to pay the 1933 scale of wages to the workers.
2. The Mill Managements are using the depression period to justify measures to increase their profits.
3. The Workers' demand for restoration of the 1933 scale of wages is reasonable and just.
4. The Labourers should be allowed to organise a Union without risks of victimization.
5. The Labour Union, when regularly registered, should be recognized by the Sholapur Textile Mills.
6. All strikers who have not been found guilty of serious acts of violence should be restored to their former posts at the end of the strike.
7. Influential people and public bodies should urge the Mill Managers to grant these four demands of the workers, and urge the Labour leaders to call off the strike and send all labourers back to work.

DADAR BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

The second annual Badminton Tournament of "the Blues" Parbhadevi, Dadar, come to a successful conclusion on Saturday last. Competitors, members and friends assembled at the Court to congratulate the champion players of the various events of the tournament.

The Secretary read the report of the Tournament after which Rev. J. J. Dias the vicar of Dadar who presided said a few words and distributed the trophies to the winners and runners up:

MEN'S SINGLES.

Winner Mr. R. Pereira and runner up Mr. J. Pinto.

LADIES SINGLES.

Winner Miss N. Bulsara and runner up Mrs. A. Dadyburjor.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Winner Md. R. Pereira and Mr. C. Gomes and runners up Mr. C. Murzello and Mr. J. Pinto.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Winner Mr. R. Pereira and Mr. A. Dadyburjor and runners up Dr. J. Chico and Miss J. Victor.

MURDERED IN MOVING TRAIN

Merchants' Hopeless Fight With Dacoits Who Throttled Him To Death

SHIKARPUR, (Sind), April 17.

Details are now available of the murder of Seth Bhai Motumal of Shikarpur on the train.

It appears Bhai Motumal who was at Quetta to supervise his business there was entrusted at the Quetta station with Rs. 10.000 by a fellow merchant to be made over to the latter's son at Shikarpur.

A gang of Pathan murderers travelling by the same train got scent of it and throttled him to death near a way-side station at midnight.

It was only when the train arrived at Shikarpur, that the guard of the train came to know of the murder.

The police came to examine the compartment which was besmeared with blood and scars of axes. It was near the alarm chord that blood was thick and heavy, signifying that the merchant had tried in vain to pull the chain and raise an alarm. The Police found the mangled corpse in a highly decomposed state rolled up in a rug under a bench. All the belongings of the merchant were safely lying in the compartment, except of course Rs. 10,000 cash. Vigorous police inquiry is proceeding.

The murder has caused great sensation all over Sind.—United Press.

CALCUTTA MAYORAL ELECTION

Govt. Letter To Corporation

CALCUTTA, April 17.

It is understood that the local Government has sent a letter today to the Calcutta Corporation informing it that two representations were received by the Government from two nominated Councillors of the Corporation alleging certain irregularities at the meeting of the Corporation held on April 10 to elect the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

The Corporation was also asked to send a reply to the letter before April 26.

It may be recalled that during the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor the nominated members of the Corporation were not allowed to vote on the ground that their period of nomination expired with the end of the financial year despite their contention that they had the right to vote during the term of one year from the date of their nomination, that is, midnight of April 11.—United Press.

NEW MAYOR CALLS CORPORATION MEETING

Opposition Motion Of Adjournment

CALCUTTA, April 17.

While orders of the Local Government are awaited on the representation made to them to annual the proceedings of the Corporation meeting on April 10, which elected Mr. Fazlul Haq as Mayor, the new Mayor has called a Corporation meeting for to-morrow at which according to the agenda, important business will be discussed. In this connection, two motions have been tabled by two Opposition Members for adjournment of the meeting.—A. P.

SJT. BANKER IN ORISSA SPINNING VILLAGE

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Sjt. Sankarlal Banger, the Secretary of the All India Spinners' Association reached Khurda Road from Calcutta on the 10th morning and started for Bolgarh to visit the Khadi production centre worked by the Utkal Branch of the Association. He discussed with workers regarding the self-spinning scheme recently proposed in the Council meeting held at Wardha. He visited some spinning villages where he saw the spinners clad in khadi working on their Charkhas. He also visited some looms and explained the weavers the necessity of their spinning so that they can easily detect the defects in yarn spun by the spinners and thus help to have a production of better stuff. He then instructed the workers and the Secretary of the Branch to make all possible arrangements towards the working of the scheme gradually. By the night mail he left for Wardha via Calcutta.—United Press.

ONE YEAR R. I. FOR ESCAPING FROM JAIL

Magistrate Passes Deterrent Sentences On Two Thana Prisoners

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 17.

"It is also amazing how the prisoner could manage to keep the instruments for cutting up the ceiling and a rope with him in the cell, when he is to be searched in the evening before he is locked up in the cell," remarked Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, in the course of his judgment delivered yesterday, sentencing Mahadu Yedu Patel to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having escaped from the lawful custody of the Superintendent of the district prison, Thana, in the small hours of the morning on March 27 last.

Mahadu, who was further charged with abetment in another case along with Abdul Hakim, who was accused of an identical offence, was sentenced to another year's hard labour, which was made to run after the expiry of the first sentence.

Abdul Hakim was convicted on his own plea of guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are that Mahadu was sentenced on October 5, 1922 to an aggregate term of 37 years and a half on charges of escaping from lawful custody, dacoity with a deadly weapon and belonging to a gang of dacoits. Abdul Hakim Mosalin Pathan was sentenced on June 28, 1930 to seven years' hard labour on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing hurt by a deadly weapon and wrongful confinement. Both the accused were undergoing imprisonment in Thana Jail till they effected their escape from prison at 2 a.m. on March 27 last. The accused were believed to have escaped by getting themselves over the roof of their cells.

WHY HE ESCAPED.

Mahadu Yedu, admitting the guilt, stated that he escaped, because he could not do the task given to him on account of illness. He was given punishment according to jail rules.

The magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed that the accused's plea of illness could not be relied upon in the absence of any other evidence, "as the Civil Surgeon examines prisoners, if they be ill." Further it was no excuse for escaping from lawful custody.

In passing the sentence, the Court observed: "Looking to the daring spirit of the accused, a deterrent sentence was awarded with a view that other prisoners should not entertain an idea of following the example of the accused."

BOY AND GIRL IN POLICE CUSTODY

CALCUTTA, April 17.

A boy and a girl, each of about thirteen years of age, arrested in connection with the terrorist movement, were produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to police custody.—A. P.

COURT CASHIER REMANDED

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The cashier attached to the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with criminally misappropriating Rs. 14,000, was remanded to police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate pending completition of enquiries.—A. P.

Goodaism In Delhi Cinemas

DELHI, April 14.

"I should like to refer here to the exhibitions of goondaism during performances of first rate pictures in cinema houses in Delhi, and I hope the authorities will consider the matter from the view point of public safety.

Goondas and leafers come to cinema and other places of entertainment only to create trouble. They invade not only the ticket selling windows, but also the hall itself, with the result that costly furniture is often hopelessly damaged. Should this nuisance be removed from the cinema buildings, I am sure a good number of the gentry who as far abstain from regular visits to cinemas will become their patrons."

Thus spoke Mr. Sahu Ram Raghubir Saran in the course of an address on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Radha Theatre by Sir Shanmukham Chety, President of the Legislative Assembly. The House is provided with modern facilities. Sir Chetty declared the house open after a short speech.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS

April 17.

Trenenfels, Salger, Hamburg
Gogra, Marsh, Bassein
Tottori Maru, Tanaka, Kobe
Aungban, Campbell, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April 18.

Baroda, Suorpson, Busrah.
Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Burdwan, Daniel, London.
Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.

LOADING.

April 17.

Steamer Trenenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer President Vonburen for New York.
Steamer Tottori Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Rahmani for Calcutta.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Kenya, will sail to-day for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Trenenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Trenenfels, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Gogra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gogra, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bassein, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer. Tottori Maru, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Aungban:—The B S O S and Coy's steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S.S. Burdwan:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Burdwan, will sail to-day for London. with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 17.

S.S. Durenda for Houre:—63 bales cotton raw B Carsondas and Co; 1 bale cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1 pot palma rosa oil M Bhuta and Co.

For Dunkirk:—825 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—1650 bags castor seed M Bhuta and Co.

For London:—490 bags groundnut kernels M Bhuta and Co; 159 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

S.S. Burdwan for London:—5 bales animal skins M Mahomed Ali and Co; 50 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 6 bales animal skins D Abraham and Sons; 3 bales woollen carpets Y G Husen jadah.

For Cassablonca:—210 bags lentils and 15 bags turmeric M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Ranpura for Marseilles:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 3954 bags groundnut seeds and 2100 bags castor seeds Cotton Agents Ltd; 1440 bags castor seed and 1350 bags groundnut seeds M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 44 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool raw M Nissim; 15 bales wool raw S Nanji.

For Marseilles:—1318 bags groundnut seed Cotton Agents Ltd; 1920 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 25 bales wool-raw S Nanji.

S.S. President Van Buren for New York:—466 bags gum karaya S Khetsey and Co; 28 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co; 58 bags turmeric S Khetsey and Co; 132 bags gum karaya D Mawji and Co.

For Boston:—50 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. City of London for Liverpool:—124 bags myrabolium P natural A Virji and Co.

S.S. Maur for Philadelphia:—88 bales animal skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Kaisho Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari; 400 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co; 245 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd; 8 bags gum natural A Viji and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagosaki:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 800 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 600 bales cotton raw Katak and Co; 100 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari 550 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

S.S. Nagosaki:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Bombay Co, Ltd; 600 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Osaka:—75 tons scrap iron and 10 tons tin clipping Ali Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 17.

S.S. Vera Redcliffe, agents Madhavlal and Co., from Calcutta:—8703 tons coal.

S.S. Kohinoor agents T Morrison and Co., from Rangoon:—2212 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—34 bags ooried husk dust; 20 bags stone moss.

From Ponani:—187 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—18 H/c tea; 200 bales cotton; 103 bundles coir fibre; 84 bundles coir rope; 25 bundles coir yarn.

From Tellicherry:—607 bags sandal wood.

S.S. Jalaputra, agents S S N Co. from Moulmein:—17138 bags rice; 6697 bundles teak scantlings; 61 bags betel nuts; 249 bags bran.

From Rangoon:—5080 bags rice.

From Calicut:—1837 bales cotton; 100 bundles coir rope; 196 jottas mangoes.

S.S. Jalamohan, agents S S N Co, from Bassein:—40210 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—180 boras cotton waste; 17 bales cotton; 26 bags cardamoms.

From Cochin:—68 bundles mats.

From Calicut:—919 bales cotton.

From Cannanore:—2208 pcs. planks.

S.S. Oldham, agents L Edwards, Ltd., from New York:—398 cases motor cars; 656 bags chemicals; 51 cks. paint; 3048 bags starch; 200 bags dextrine; 125 drums lub oil; 55 cases cotton remnants; 100 cases syrup; 135 cases auto parts; 105 cases medicine; 141 cases filt; 114 cases hurricane lamps; 57 cases paper; 43 cases silk prints; 181 cases batteries; 15 cases wheat flakes; 41 cases soap; 125 cases cement; 745 drums dyestuff.

From West St. John:—415 cases Quaker oats; 670 cases casings; 97 cases aluminium circles; 70 cases auto parts.

From Philadelphia:—20 cases scrap leather; 923 drums lub oil.

2.6 DEGREES ABOVE NORMAL

City's Maximum Temperature At 8 a. m. On Tuesday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17th April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .009 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.2 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.8 degrees 2.6 (above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) trace

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3810 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba at 9h 39m I.S.T. on Monday the 17th April 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-4-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.0deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KURLA MUNICIPAL A.U. SCHOOL.

The Kurla Municipal Anglo-Urdu School is one of the three Anglo-Urdu Schools of the Bombay Presidency, with Urdu as medium of instructions. In 1931, the Anglo-Urdu School was started to pacify the growing need of the local and suburban public. At present three standards are run and there is a good number of students in the school.

A fourth standard is expected to be opened early in the next session. A visitor of the school once observed: "The noblest monument of the Kurla City Municipality is the Anglo-Urdu School." The authorities propose to make the school a full-fledged High-School at an early date.

RAPID RELIEF from ?

EN-ZET (India) AGENCY
1, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUNDARI SATHI
(REGD.)
OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO LADIES.
Full particulars from:—
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
BOMBAY. KALBADEVI, 2.

AROGYA VATI
HEALTH GIVING TABLETS.
A popular and cheap remedy for one of the most common complaints in India.
Gujarat Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOHAESA OINTMENT
It is the best obtainable for a very distressing complaint.
Apply to:—
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEMO-DRAKSOMALT
A combination of blood-forming Haemogoblin and choicest grapes with Malt Extract from Barley
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

ALEMBIC LEMON SQUASH
Cool & Refreshing
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

WHAT IS
'PHYLLOSAN'
...elieve it is a blood preparation but it is best to make certain abou it by applying at once to the Sole Agents.
CAMA NORTON & Co.
Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ZINDAK
A wonderful ointment.
You will get full particulars from the tin. Get one to-day.
MAQBOOL CHEMICAL WORKS.
98 Jaijikar Street, Bombay, 3

ALWAYS USE
ATOMIDINE
The sure remedy for
? ? ?
Full particulars from:—
AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO., LTD.,
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Says Herr Karl Lusurtz, Munich, Germany:—
I find that soaps made of animal fat, however excellent, are a source of great danger to the skin.
I am a constant user of your No. 1 soap which in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."
GODREJ SOAPS LTD.
Sole Agents,
Nadirshaw Printer & Co., Bombay.

ANTI-BYTE
Its something to do with Mosquitoes and other nasty and poisonous pests.
MINERVA TRADING AGENCY
Sassoon Building,
53, Forbes St., Bombay

AURFESIL PILLS
The picture gives the answer but why run a risk? Ask about them before entering from
C. G. PANDIT & Co.,
Kirti Bldg. Forbes St.,
Fort. BOMBAY.

? **ENERVIN** ?
Communicate with
CAMA NORTON & Co.
Medows St., Bombay.

Competition

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

LIST OF COMPLAINTS.

1 Bad Skin.
2 Impure Blood.
3 Flat Chest.
4 Pains and Aches.
5 Lost Appetite.
6 Fatigue.
7 Poor Health.
8 Women's Disorders
9 Skin Diseases.
10 Head Aches.
11 Piles.
12 Lost Vigour.
13 Pests.
14 Neuralgia.
15 Bad Teeth.
16 Indigestion.
17 Feeling Old.
18 Improvidence.
19 Malaria.
20 Ladies' Complaints
21 Debility.
22 Malnutrition.
23 Foul Mouth.
24 Ring Worm.
25 Skin Abrasions.
26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

1 En-Zet.
2 Arogyavati.
3 Hemo-Draksomalt.
4 Phyllosan.
5 Atomidine.
6 Anti-Byte.
7 Aurfesil Pills.
8 Enervin.
9 Sundari Sathi.
10 Nohaesa Ointment.
11 Lemon Squash.
12 Zindak.
13 Godrej Soap.
14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
15 Badshahi Tonic.
16 Zenith Drakshasav.
17 Poysha.
18 Waman Gopal's Sarsaparilla
19 Bustophex.
20 Insurance.
21 Indo Balm.
22 Milkotine.
23 Caphiaspirin.
24 Shatwari Cordial.
25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this Novel Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefully preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Creme is certainly the best for the Complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No 7 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution So you enter the corresponding No 14 of Remedies in the Coupon against No. 1 of Complaint.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.
enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934 Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given. ONE Remedy for ONE complaint. Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

A FAIRER, WHITER SKIN—OVERNIGHT!

makes ugly black skin fairer, whiter, lovelier.
MONEY BACK Guarantee
CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREME
The Miracle Bleach.
Sole Agents:—
BEAUX PRODUCTS (India) AGENCIES
44, Opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.

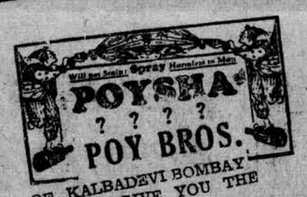
JUST TRY
BUSTOPHEX
Complete course for 15 days
You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.
particulars from
MAYBELL BEAUTY CLINIC
83, Katari Mansions, opp. G. P. O. Fort, Bombay.

BADSHAHI TONIC
The Most Powerful Tonic of the 20th Century.
Full information
C. G. PANDIT & Co.
KIRTY BLDG.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

REMEDY IS **INSURANCE**
THE HEALER AS
The one and only
NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ZENITH DRAKSHASAVA
Be Careful About This One
ZENITH CHEMICAL WORKS,
BOMBAY, 2.

INDO BALM
Those who have a pot of this Preparation must surely have the answer.
KARNIK BROS.
Girgaum, Bombay



OF KALBADEVI BOMBAY WILL GIVE YOU THE ANSWER.

ALEMBIC
MILKOTINE
An Ideal Tonic Milk Food
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR
? ? ?
Why not apply for the correct answer to:—
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S SARSAPARILLA
IS TOO WIDELY KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT
Proprietor:
DR. GOWTAMRAO KESHEO & SON,
Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

The Special Aspirin
FOR THE TROPICS
CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

SHATAVARI CORDIAL
(For Ladies Only)
Further particulars from
DR. KULKARNI'S LABORATORY
Parel Road—Bombay.

BORO-THYMULIN
TOOTHPASTE
Strengthens Gums, Cleanses Crevice Whitens Teeth and Disinfects the Mouth.
Manufactured by
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda and Bombay

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT
SAPAT LOTION
A WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR A VERY COMMON AND DISTRESSING COMPLAINT, YOU MAY GET THE CORRECT CLUE FROM
SAPAT & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

DISPUTE OVER "THIEF OF BAGDAD"

Douglas Fairbank's Motion For Injunction In Bombay High Court

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by Douglas Fairbanks, the famous film-star, and United Artist, Corporation for an interim injunction to restrain Mr. Kikubhai Desai and another from showing an Urdu talkie called "Thief of Bagdad" produced by the latter.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Jinnah for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that the first plaintiff, Douglas Fairbanks, had a copyright in the "Thief of Bagdad," a silent film produced by the Paramount Corporation of America in which Fairbanks was the leading star, and which was very popular in Bombay and other parts of India.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendants had recently produced an Urdu talkie called "Thief of Bagdad" which imitated the plaintiffs' silent picture of the same name in the plots, incident, etc. The defendants had thereby infringed the copyright of the first plaintiff.

FROM ARABIAN NIGHTS.

The defendants denied that the first plaintiff had any copyright, or that there was an infringement. They stated that they had received the inspiration, for their story, from the Arabian Nights, in which the magic carpet, the treasure-box, the crystal and other incident, were mentioned, and which have been adapted by other producers also.

His Lordship suggested that he would direct defendants to keep an account of their film pending the disposal of the suit.

PLEA FOR INJUNCTION.

Mr. O'Gorman, for the plaintiffs, said that the respondents' film was inferior to that of the plaintiffs, and if it was continued to be shown, it would be damaging to the reputation of the plaintiffs' film. It was, therefore, necessary to restrain them by an injunction from showing the film.

Ultimately, His Lordship passed an order that the defendants should keep a proper account of the film.

KARNATAK HISTORICAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Alur Venkata Rto, Secretary writes:—

The Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar, has decided to hold a Historical Conference at Dharwar in the last week of May. The Secretary requests all lovers of Karnatak History to make the Conference a success by sending papers on various subjects concerning the Karnatak History to be read at the Conference. Reading of papers by the authors themselves will be very much appreciated and will greatly facilitate the discussions at the Conference.

An Exhibition also will be arranged along with the Conference. Old books and manuscripts of Historical Importance, palm-leaf-manuscripts, old coins and copper plates are found abundantly in every part of Karnataka. The Secretary requests all persons having with them any of the above to send them to him and make the Exhibition a success.

The Society hopes that Research Scholars residing in Karnataka will send their papers and make the Conference a success. There are many Scholars out-side Karnatak who are also greatly interested in the History of Karnataka. The Society will feel obliged if they can arrange to send papers on Karnatak History to be read at the Conference.

The papers and exhibits should reach the secretary before the 20th of May, at the latest.

WATER MAIN BURSTS

Northern Wards Of City Forced To Go On Short Rations

NORMAL SUPPLY TO-DAY

The residents of Dadar, Parel and Byculla Wards were put to serious inconvenience owing to the bursting of water main at Parel which necessitated the closing of the water supply for some hours.

In the early hours of Tuesday morning, a 48-inch main at Suparj Baug suddenly burst, and by 8 a.m., the flooding of the road dislocated traffic. The tramway traffic was transhipped at Lal Baug, while motor cars and other vehicular traffic were diverted to other roads.

FROMPT ACTION.

The Municipal authorities immediately went to the scene and employed a motor pump discharging 1,200 gallons of water a minute to pump out the water from the broken pipe, and it took several hours to pump out the water completely. More than a hundred men were employed in the job to repair the pipe and to restore the normal supply of water which will be resumed from Wednesday.

Two of the road side trees had to be felled, as they came in the way of repairs, while the road for nearly 30 feet along was dug out to repair or replace the broken pipe.

The Tansa Mains have often burst at Parel due to the age of the pipe or the subsidence of the ground.

12,828 FAMILIES HELPED

Relief Activities Of Darbhanga Branch

The Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna, sends us a digest of Report of earthquake relief rendered by the Darbhanga Branch of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, upto the 29th March, 1934, in the (1) Sadar Sub-Division, (2) Madhubani Sub-division, and (3) Samastipur Sub-division:—

Number of wells cleared 1455.

Number of families helped in the construction of their houses, 12828.

Number of blankets and other pieces distributed, 14810.

Amount of grains distributed, 30 Mds.

Number of persons receiving house materials cheap, 262.

Number of corrugated sheets sold, 462.

The total amount spent in clearing the debris in Darbhanga is Rupees 280-12-0, the number of labourers employed was 1498; and the average number of labourers per day is 52.

The Bombay Customs won the Aga Khan Hockey Championship after a thrilling display. The picture shows Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, presenting a medal to Pinto the inside left of the team.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Wife And Husband Die Of Heart-failure

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A tragic instance of a wife's devotion to her husband was witnessed to-night. The son-in law of Mr. Rajashekhar Bose, a prominent chemist of Calcutta, had been suffering from Tuberculosis for a long time.

The girl, who was in the best of health but in great mental agony over her husband's illness, suddenly died of heart-failure. The husband died within three hours of the incident.—A.P.

UNEMPLOYED AND "FED UP"

Gujarati Drowns Himself In Sea At Chowpatty

Unemployment and mental worry are believed to be the reasons that led Jivan Chibba to commit suicide by drowning himself in the sea.

Deceased left his house on Monday evening and the next morning his dead body was washed ashore near Charni Road Gardens.

A letter written by the deceased in Gujarati stated that he was committing suicide as he was fed up with his life.

A verdict of death by suicide was returned by the Coroner's jury on Tuesday at the inquest.

Pundit E. S. Gopan Of Tamil Naidu Pharmacy Now In Bombay

The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd. is known all over India. It was founded in 1925 by Pandit E. Srinivasachari, Managing Director and Bishag Ratna Pandit E S Gopan and since then has shown steady progress both in the number of patients treated and medicines sold.

Pandit Gopan hails from a reputed family of physicians who were awarded landed property worth several thousands by Nawab Das Ali Khan in 1725 A.D. in appreciation of his valuable service.

Pandit E. S. Gopan is now in Bombay until April 3rd and is staying at the Empire Hindu Hotel.

KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

Sharanavan Sakharam (50) who was walking along Parel Road on Sunday was knocked down by a motor car No. W.-687. He was removed to the K. E. M Hospital where he died on Tuesday. Inquest was postponed to Wednesday.

CRUELLY BEATEN TO DEATH

Toddy Shop Dispute End In Assault And Murder

A long-standing enmity o the conductorship of a toddy sh at Kandivilli is alleged to be t main cause that led Ragun Khana Bhandari to assault a ultimately kill Sukur Nary (55) in the first week of April

At the inquest at which t suspect was present, it was sta ed that about 2 years ago Suk Naryan's brother was asked conduct a toddy shop at Kandi villi belonging to a Parsi gentl man. A few days later Suk Narayan's brother was dismiss and in his place the father-in law of the suspect was appointed.

A quarrel ensued over this appointment between the suspect and the deceased who since that date were on inimical terms.

On April 7 several people from Borivilli went to hear a kirtan at a nearby village and while returning at night the suspect is alleged to have assaulted the deceased.

Sukur Naryan was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died on Monday.

The suspect was arrested by the Malad police and placed on a charge-sheet before a Bandra Magistrate.

A verdict of death due to cruel beating administered by the suspect, Ragunath Khana Bhandari was returned by the Coroner's jury.

The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad sentenced a Muslim, named Ranajanbhai under the Sarda Act to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 7 days for marrying a minor girl aged about 12 years. Mr. Apdul Rehman, a pleader, was also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default suffer 7 days simple imprisonment for assisting in contracting the marriage.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ltd.

The Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, announce the following REDUCED RATES of charges with effect from the 1st March, 1934:

1. The charge for Internal Extensions will be reduced as follows :---

(a) Those connected to a Private Automatic Branch Exchange at present paying Rs. **100** will be reduced to Rs. **80** per extension per annum.

(b) Those connected to a Private Branch Exchange at present paying Rs. **70** will be reduced to Rs. **50** per extension per annum subject to the number of extensions or private lines on the subscriber's switchboard not exceeding the maximum number relative to the number of exchange lines as per schedule below.

2 The charge for exchange lines on private branch switchboards will be as follows subject to the number of extensions or private lines not exceeding the maximum number relative to the number of exchange lines as per Schedule below :—

No. of Exchange Lines.	Maximum No. of Extensions or Private Lines on Board,	Charge for Exchange Lines per annum. Rs.	No. of Exchange Lines.	Maximum No. of Extensions or Private Lines on Board,	Charge for Exchange Lines per annum. Rs.
1	3	300	7	33	250
2	7	290	8	40	250
3	11	280	9	47	250
4	16	270	10	55	250
5	21	260	11	63	250
6	27	250	12 or more at	---	250 each

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

Baliwalla & Homi

HORNBY RD. OPTICIANS KALBADEVI R.

DHOBITALAO BOMBAY PAREL

THRILLS! PERILS! ROMANCE! SACRIFICE.

ANNA MAY WONG

in the most fascinating film of her career

"TIGER BAY"

at

ROXY

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NEXT SATURDAY.

"AS HUSBANDS GO"

A Jesse L. Lasky Production with WARNER BAXTER

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

The finest Bicycle value you can get —B.S.A

Choose a quality bicycle—a B.S.A. and to be sure you are buying a genuine B.S.A. Bicycle look for the Piled Arms Trade Mark on the steering head, rear mudguard, hubs, cranks, chain and free wheel, etc. It is your guarantee of satisfaction.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., 318, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Trade Unions Must Stand United

To Resist Offensive On Standard Of Living

The following are some of the important resolutions passed at the C. P. and Berar Workers and Peasants' Conference held at Jubbulpore recently Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, presiding.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

In order to organize effective resistance to the increasing attack on the standard of living of the working class and to prepare and equip it for political struggle, unity in the Trade Union Movement is essential. The conference therefore welcomes the vigorous efforts which are being made by leaders of the All-India Trades Union Congress and the National Federation of Trades Unions to bring about Unity; and considers that they should be followed up by the appointment of representatives from the respective organizations to persue their efforts in order to analyse and eliminate the differences which keep the organisations apart.

In the opinion of this Conference, abiding unity is possible only on the basis of agreement on the following fundamental principles of the Trade Union Movements:—1. Class Struggle. 2. No foreign affiliation. 3. Representation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva to be decided every year by majority and 4. Utilising the legislature for the purpose of propaganda.

NO PROTECTION TO TEXTILES.

In the opinion of the Conference, no protection as provided by the Textile Bill under discussion in the Assembly should be given to the textile Industry without definite provisions in that bill regarding the restoration of wage cuts effected since 1931. Eight hours day without reduction of wages; recognition of Trade Unions and fixing of a minimum living wage.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

This Conference views with deep concern the constant unemployment among the agriculturists; and increasing unemployment among the intellectuals and manual workers in this Province, specially in the coal, manganese, mining and Textile Industries and railways. The Conference demands from Government and local authorities for immediate relief of the following:—1. Official statistics of the unemployed 2. Official Register of the unemployed 3. Unemployment card to the workers 4. 50 per cent. of the wages as subsistance allowance 5. Free land and housing at state expense to the unemployed and 6. Labour exchange to help in securing employment.

KISAN SANGHS.

This conference formulates the following demands for the immediate relief of the peasantry of C. P. and calls upon the peasants to organise themselves into Kisan Sanghs and carry on the mass agitation for these demands:—1. Permanent abatement of all rents in the Province of C. P. to fifty per cent. of the present level be immediately effected. In those tracts where it may be found to be especially overassessed in comparison to others, abatement to the extent of 60 per cent. be at once made. A corresponding reduction in the land revenue payable to the Government by the peasant be also made forthwith. 2. That all suspended revenues or rents payable by peasants and tenants respectively for past years be immediately remitted. 3. That the revenue collection be 'invariably made after the 'Money Crop' 3. That the necessary facilities of time and instalment must be given to the poor tenants and peasants in making collections, in as much as their early source of income is agriculture which is essentially uncertain and risky. 5. That the problem of debt of the agriculturists should not be left to be settled amicably, since it embodies the gravest problem of the agriculturist world. This conference recommends it to be solved by a special bill that provides for a complete remission of all the debts incurred strictly for agricultural purpose—the burden of proof being on the debtor and which will also provide the reduction of all the exhorbitant rates of interest in a reasonable level having a retrospective effect as well 6. That strict orders be issued by the Government to the revenue officers to observe considerable care and discretion in issuing warrants of attachments and arrests and to strictly keep in view the sections of the land Revenue Act prohibiting any attachments of any agricultural implements or bullocks or of things of daily household use. 9. That in future, effective restrictions be made in prescribing ways of making collections and that the unfettered authority of revenue officers should be considerably curtailed and 10. That in view of the above difficulties and drawbacks the Government must grant a remission of all the arrears in the Province.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

This Conference regards the proposals of White Paper as an attempt of the British to stabilise themselves in India with the help of the landlords and capitalists. The workers and peasants stand to gain nothing from it. They will be subjected to more intensified exploitation. This conference therefore calls upon them to start a mass agitation. While condemning the White Paper, this Conference asserts that the right of formulating the constitution of India is the right of the Indian people. The only body competent to exercise that right is the constituent Assembly formed by the Representatives of the Workers, peasants and middle class, elected through their class organisations.

This Confernce strongly condemns the repression carried on by the State against the lawful Trade Union activities by prohibiting public meetings in Cawnpore, and Sholapur and arresting the leaders of the workers in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Sholapur and Bombay and showing a partisan attitude towards the millowners in industrial disputes.

TEXTILE GENERAL STRIKE.

This conference condemns the offensive launched by the employers in the Textile Industry on the standard of living of the workers by wage-cut, retrenchment and rationalisation and gives its whole hearted support to the decision of the All-India Textile Workers Conference to declare a general strikee by May 1st to resist the offensive of the Millowners.

MUNICIPALITIES & UNEMPLOYMENT.

This Conference appreciates the action of the Bombay Corporation in resolving to float a loan of 10 lakhs with a view to start work for the relief of the unemployed in Bombay and also congratulates the workers on their victory. This Conference further draws the attention of the other Municipalities and local bodies in the country and this province to the conditions of the unemployed and urges upon them to take similar action for relief.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—

Dr. M. BOSE

B.A., M.D.H., B.L.

Parbatipur, (Bengal)

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

Karachi Judicial Commissioners Hear Khoja Murder Case

KARACHI, April 17.

The Judicial Commisioner's Court was crowded by members of the bar and public when the appeal in the case known as the Khoja Murder case came up for hearing before a bench consisting of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Judicial Commissioner and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner Mr. Asaf Ali, the Delhi barrister defending.

Of seven accused three were sentenced by the Sessions Court to death and three others to transportation for life, one being approver was pardoned.

It will be remembered that two young Khoja brothers mysteriously disappeared last year, and their bodies were discovered by police after one week in a decomposed state in a secluded place three miles off Karachi. The prosecution alleged that the accused met in a stable where they formed murder plot and in the name of Allah plunged a knife in the ground thereby signifying that they would not reveal the plot. In pursuance of their decision the accused entised the deceased on a false pretence to an unfrequented place where they were hacked to death.—A. P.

Lieut.-Col. C. P. Murphy, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, who cancelled his visit to Sardargadh for performing the inaugural ceremony of a Middle School, is due to reach Mount Abu on May 1.

Col. Lang, the Resident in Kashmir, is now in the Residency in Srinagar for the summer season.

LAST DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK

Agra Workers Sell Khadi And Review Present Situation

AGRA, April 16.

The last day of the National week was observed by the sale of Khadi, with great enthusiasm. National workers hawked Khadi in the town in different groups and in the eveing several prominent workers including Mr. S. K. Dutt Paliwal, Seth Achal Singh, Pt. Kalicharan Tewari and others, were seen hawking Khadi in the main market.

Later on a meeting of the Congress workers was held and the present situation reviewed. Although nothing definite was decided the feelings of the local workers can be well summoned up in the words of an important U. P. leader as follows:

"To those who are council mad, I say, you lack the leadership, ideals and the traditions of the old Swaraj party and to those who oppose council entry, I say "Far more important and urgent issues demand your time, energy and attention than this petty thing (opposition to council entry)."—United Press.

WATCHMAN KILLS DACOIT

But Is Shot In Turn By Another Bandit

JACOBABAD, (Sind) April 17.

The town of Jacobabad was raided by a gang of dacoits about 13 in number, armed with guns, hatches and axes.

The first victim was a Hindu cloth merchant whose shop was broken open and the safe containing about Rs. 2,000 rifled. The watchman of the shop bravely encountered the dacoits, and thrust a spear in the stomach of one of the dacoits killing him instantaneously.

Subsequently the watchman was shot in the abdomen by the bandits and left in a pool of blood. This face-to-face fight attracted many on the scene when the dacoits finding their further stay insecure took to their heels. After a lapse of half an hour the town police, on information, followed their footsteps. No arrest is reported so far.—United Press.

DACOIT DISGUISED AS WOMAN

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Members of the Defence Party in the village of Paniara, Howrah District arrested to-day a Bengali dressed in a red-bordered saree with a long-drawn veil.

It is stated that the arrested man is wanted by the police in connection with several cases of dacoity.—A.P.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED AT BENARES

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Sitanath, who was wanted by the police in connection with terrorist activities and was arrested at Benares, was placed to-day before the special tribunal now trying what is known as 'Interprovincial Conspiracy Case.'

He will undergo his trial along with the other accused on a charge of waging war against the King.—A.P.

KASHMIR TAXES

KASHMIR, April 16.

Flowing are the taxes payable on entry into Kashmir:—

One rupee for a smooth bore gun. Two rupees for a rifle. Three rupees for a pistol or a revolver. No fee for those exempt under the British Indian Arms Act.

Fees on motor cars and motor cycles are on a sliding scale with the maximum of 60 rupees. For three months the fee is Rs. 20 for cars and Rs. 4 for motor cycles. Motor lorries are exempted.

Cars and cycles taken out of the State territory within 15 days will be given full refund of tax at the road toll post of exist.—A. P.

Kodinar Peasants In Distress

BARODA, April 16.

Sar Suba Mr. Manilal Nanavaty, Amreli Prant Suba Mr. M. K Nadkarni, and Panchayat Superintendent Mr. Patkar have conducted exhaustive investigation into the economic distress caused among the cultivators in the Kodinar Taluka by excessive monsoon showers and repeated frostblights.

The Sar Suba and the Panchayat Superintendent will stay at Amreli 'en route' for Baroda.—United Press.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

GODREJ Toilet Soaps

All varieties of Godrej Toilet Soaps are GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS, imported or indigenous.

TO give the users of the Toilet Soaps made by Godrej Soaps, Ltd., the benefit of the present exceptionally low prices of vegetable oils, the prices of all varieties have been greatly reduced.

GODREJ'S HELIO BRAND SOAPS

A new variety of Toilet Soaps, viz. Helio Brand Soap has been on the market for some time and is very favourably received by the discriminating public. A trial is sure to convince the most fastidious users of the excellent qualities of this new brand.

GODREJ SANDAL SOAPS

Godrej Sandal Soaps are heavily perfumed with Mysore Sandal Oil and weigh very much more than any other Sandal Soap, Indian or Foreign, and yet its price is lower than any of them.

Factory:— GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED BOMBAY.

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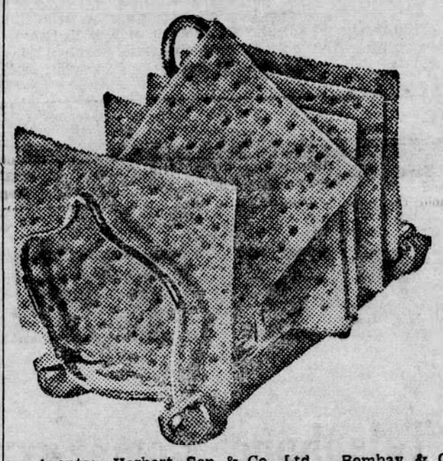


PEEK FREAN'S

Vita-Weat

100% Whole Wheat

THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISP-BREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health.

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., , Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

NAGPUR FAVOURS GENERAL STRIKE

NAGPUR, April 16

Sympathy with the decision of the Council of Action of the All-India Textile Workers, Ahmedabad was expressed to-day at a meeting of the Nagpur Textile Union which meets on April 28 to decide the final date of the general strike here.

The meeting also decided to gauge opinion among the workers before arriving at a final decision on the strike issue.—A. P.

WOMAN'S PLUCK SAVES HOUSE

Fire Outbreaks At Nagpur And Sitabaldi

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 27.

A woman's bravery was responsible for averting a serious fire at Nagpur City last night when a house caught fire. It appears a Bania slept with an open lamp by his side, which was overturned by a rat, and a kerosene oil tin that was close-by, caught fire.

The house was soon ablaze, but the woman's pluck in supplying copious quantity of water in extinguishing the outbreak saved the house. Ultimately, the woman fainted out of sheer exhaustion.

Three houses in Sitabaldi also caught fire, last evening, but the damage slight and the fire was immediately brought under control.

UNITY AND CO-OPERATION URGED

Muzaffarpur Anjuman-haidria Meeting

(From A Correspondent).

MUZAFFARPUR, April 17.

At a meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Mirza Nazirhussain, the following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting appreciates the good work done by Mr. Wahib Hussain, Secretary, Anjuman Haidria, in obtaining the co-operation of the Shias; that this meeting approves of the removal from their offices of Messrs. Ahmed Nawab and Syed Hasan; and that this meeting deplores the conduct of those who were discourteous to the representatives of the Lucknow Conference.

Resolutions were also passed thanking Mr. Kalbe Abbas for helping and supporting Anjuman Haidria, and expressing its satisfaction at the invitation accorded to the Shias to hold the next session of their Conference in Muzaffarpur.

Hundreds Rendered Homeless

PABNA, April 17.

One man was killed and many injured as a result of a cyclone, which swept over Sitalai and the neighbouring villages on Sunday evening. Hundreds of people were rendered homeless and a large number of cattle perished.

The Sitlai High School also was razed to the ground.—United Press.

ALL THE SEVEN AGES NEED AN EQUITABLE POLICY!

At first, "the Infant"—for its milk and care:
Then, "the Schoolboy"—for his education:
Then, "the Lover"—for his mate's provision:
Then, "a Soldier"—for facing Life's Battle:
Then, "the Justice"—for justice to himself and family:
The Sixth Age. "in lean pantaloon"—for enjoying a peaceful pipe:
Last scene, "Sans everything"—for a prop in "Second Childishness."

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE Co. Ltd., 102, Clive Street, CALCUTTA BOMBAY BRANCH:— Commissariat Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMUNAL RIOT IN RAMNAGAR

RANCHI, April 16

The details of the Ramnagar communal riot in the Bhagalpur District have not been received yet, but it appears that the trouble arose on account of disagreement regarding the occupation of a hut which had been used as mosque.

Both sides called in reinforcements and an affray took place in which three Muslims were killed.—A. P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishakh 5, 1999
Muslim: Muharram 3, 1353
Parsi: Avan 14, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 19m.
Sunset—6h. 57m.
High Water—2-00, 15-00
Low Water—8-06, 20-55

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Prize distribution. Lady Brabourne giving away the prizes, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., extraordinary general meeting, Shaikh Memon Street, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, April 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 20

S S. Mantua with the English mails of April 5, due at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 21

S. S. Ranpura, with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Overcoming Our Weaknesses" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Clinical Meeting will be held at the Union Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Mr. Furdoonjee D. J. Paruck will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Persian Calendars" at the Institute Hall, Sukhadvala Buildings, Hornby Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Jehangir" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m on Thursday the 19th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Straits and Japan per S.S. "Alipore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O. Mails Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th inst. arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

AMBULANCE TEXTBOOKS.

The Hon. Secretary of St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre writes:—

The public are informer that the textbooks of the St. John Ambulance Association in various Ambulance courses have been stocked in the office at 335, Parel Road, Byculla. Besides they have also been stocked with Mr. G. S. Kothare, the Store-keeper of the Centre, at House No. 2. Dukkar Galli, opposite Dady-shet Agiary Street, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 1.

The books can be had in the office on any day except Sundays and holidays, during office hours either on cash payment or by V. P. P., whereas the same can be had from Mr. G. S. Kothare any day between 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. whether on cash payment or by V.P.P.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Beloved". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Tiger Bay". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The King's Vacation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Eskimo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Viennese Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Alice in Wonderland". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Catherine the Great" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kala Nag". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Selection of European music. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Opening rates. Selection of Indian music. 5-30 p.m. European programme. Ladies' Hour. Summer wear by Beth. 6 p.m. A relay of music. 6-30 p.m. Indian programme. Madavlal—Sitar Solo. 7-0 p.m. "Power Farming and the Sugar Industry". By Mr. Pashabhai Patel (of Baroda) in English. 8 p.m. Commercial News. Available market rates. Empire relay if satisfactory. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening and other available rates. 9-15 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin. Newsreel. A Weekly Commentary. By A G A Norman. The Radio Reporter. 9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic famous Ben Band. Directed by Leo Goutkin. Relayed from the Hotel Majestic. 11 p.m. Close down.

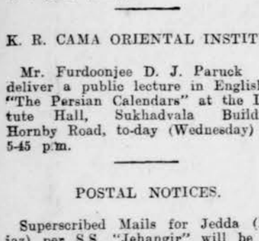
Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin
7-45 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Pianoforte interlude.
8-45 p.m. A short play.
9-15 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

JAIN YUVAK PARISHAD.

The work of the Jain Yuvak Parishad is progressing well and it has been finally decided to hold the open session of the Parishad on 2nd, 3rd and 4th proximo. Reception Committee has enrolled substantial number of members. Invitations have been already issued and the response from all quarters is encouraging and very satisfactory, and it is expected that quite a large number of delegates will participate in the Parishad. Those elected as delegates are requested to communicate their names and addresses to the Secretaries, 26-30 Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.

A Deputation of the Reception Committee waited on Dr. Amichand Chhaganlal Shah the eminent and well-known leader of the Jain Community in Surat and has succeeded in prevailing on him to accept the Presidentship of the Parishad and guide its deliberations.



A Pro-phy-lac-tic
TOOTH BRUSH
will outlast 3
ordinary brushes

SAVE MONEY
buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
Air-Conditioned
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

George Arliss
in
"THE KING'S VACATION"

Warner Bros. Rollicking Comedy of Jobless Monarchs. Also a Golf Film by Bobby Jones.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
Continued for 2nd Week.
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE ARCTIC EPIC—
The World's Biggest Picture
ESKIMO

"WIFE-TRADERS"
The Daring Exploits of "MALA, THE MAGNIFICENT."

STORY OF ALLEGED SECRET DISCOUNT

Witness Relates All About Scuffle Over Willson's Letter

DEFENCE EVIDENCE IN GOODRICH TYRE CASE

At the resumed hearing of the case, in which Mr. J. A. Wilson stands charged with alleged breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 28,744, belonging to the Goodrich Tyre Company, before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury on Tuesday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, His Lordship asked the accused several questions regarding the statement he made before the Court on Monday.

In answer to the questions, Mr. Wilson affirmed that he had authority to sell the bonds received from Messrs. Swami Charlu of Bangalore, and this authority was conferred on him by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.

His Lordship: Is there anything else you want to say with regard to the statement you made?

Mr. Wilson: Not at this stage, my Lord.

Tyabally Sulemanji, a merchant doing business in the town of Jubbulpore, who had business connections with the Goodrich Tyre Company, since 1930, was the first defence witness. He deposed that from the very commencement of his business dealings with the Goodrich Company, he was offered an extra discount of 10 per cent. in addition to the usual commission. The only confirmation he got of this arrangement was from Mr. McKee, who promised to supplement whatever commission Mr. Goulter, the salesman of the Goodrich Company, had arranged with him.

Accused: In what manner were these concessions first passed to you?—At first they were paid in the form of tyres. Some of the tyres were not billed.

Subsequently did I pay a visit to you in the company of Mr. Goulter?—Yes.

Mr. McI. Kemp, counsel for the prosecution, objected that the accused could not put leading questions to defence witnesses.

"Extra Discounts"

Witness also stated that he had discussions about his claim of over Rs. 2,000 on the Goodrich Company, and it was decided that witness should be paid a sum of Rs. 400 by way of concessions by the Company.

His Lordship—What claim?

Accused—Secret discounts.

Witness—Not "secret" but "extra" discounts. (Laughter).

Question—Why were these extra discounts given to you?

Answer—I cannot say.

Witness admitted, however, that he would not have continued his dealings with the Goodrich Company at the ordinary trade discounts when he found that others were giving better concessions.

Referring to the debit entry in witness's books a sum of Rs. 2,543/12 on the 14th of February 1932, witness stated that it covered also the sum of Rs. 457 paid by the Company.

Arranged With McKee.

Mr. Bhagwandas Govardhandas, the next witness, stated that he was doing business as a merchant in Khamgaon in the name of Shrinivas Balakrishnalal and that he had dealings with the Goodrich Company in the year 1931 to 1932. In February 1931 Mr. McKee and Mr. Goulter had visited him and it was arranged between him and Mr. Goulter that he should be given an extra commission of 10 per cent on his transactions. Mr. McKee was present on the occasion.

There was also a contention between witness and the Goodrich Company concerning a sum of about Rs. 666 but it was amicably settled between them at his head office, i.e. Messrs. Tarakchand Ganshamdas of Bombay.

Jury's Objection

The foreman of the jury addressing His Lordship stated at this stage, that at the beginning of the trial it was decided that Mr. Haelman should not be allowed to sit among the counsel as he was giving evidence in this case. "We find now that Mr. McKee is instructing the counsel."

His Lordship pointed out that Mr McKee had already given evidence and therefore was entitled to sit in the court.

The third defence witness called was Mr. Manubhai Motilal Desai of Ahmedabad, a constituent of the Goodrich Tyre Company. He deposed that on the 25th of October 1932, Mr. Hudson of the Goodrich Company had paid a visit to him as usual to inspect his stocks, when Mr. Hudson gave him a cheque for about Rs. 1,200 drawn in his favour by Mr. Wilson. Witness did not remember on what bank it was drawn.

A DEPOSIT.

The prosecution counsel then asked a few questions to the witness.

Question: Some time in March, 1932, you sent a cheque for Rs. 3,000 to the Company, as deposit, is it not?

Answer: Yes.

Q: When did you make a complaint about it to the company?

A: About six months back I had come to Bombay and saw Mr. Murthi. I saw that the deposit sum of Rs. 3,000 was debited to my account. I complained about it, because I never received that money at all.

Mr. R.N. Baldev, a merchant doing business in motor accessories in Bombay next stepped into the witness-box.

He stated that he was a constituent of the Goodrich Tyre Company, and he had business connections with it throughout the year 1932. In the beginning he got an extra discount of 7-1|2 per cent. only from the Goodrich Company which was subsequently raised to 10 per cent. about the month of October of 1932. These discounts were paid to him in cash. He never got anything in writing from the Goodrich Company regarding this arrangement, but he had a rough personal receipt with him showing that a sum of Rs. 1,916 was paid to him by Mr. Wilson as secret discount in the month of October, 1932.

Mr. Rane, Secretary of the Automobiles Sales Company, Limited, was another witness that was called in to prove the existence of secret discounts in dealings with the Goodrich Company.

Mr. Adrian Pais, a clerk employed in the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, stated that he produced before the court a certificate of securities held in the Bank in the name of the Goodrich Tyre Company. These were tendered at the bank on the 30th of September 1933 and their value amounted to Rs. 13,500.

SHORTAGE OF STOCK.

The next witness examined was Mr. Percival John Hudson, a former travelling salesman of the Company who was canvassing orders for it in the mofussil. He knew most of the constituents of the Goodrich Company, and stated that about 90 per cent of the dealers were allowed an extra discount ranging from 7½ to 15 per cent. He left the Goodrich Company as he was dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to him by the firm. He was given practically no holidays, and in the face of it, he found that some of the orders which the dealers had placed with him were not executed by the office in Bombay. The reason for this he gathered was a shortage of stock at the Bombay office which was a result of the liquidation of tyres' policy of Mr. Mckee.

"SCUFFLE OVER LETTER."

Witness added that another reason for his resigning from the office was a scuffle that took place between his brother and Mr. Mckee in the presence of his solicitor, Mr. Ratnagar, Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Mr. Harlemann of the Goodrich Company, when Mr. Mckee intended to snatch a letter which witness' brother had in his hand. This letter was written to witness by Mr. Wilson purporting to be about a cheque for Rs. 1,274 which was to be handed over to Mr. Manubhai Desai of Ahmedabad for difference in prices in the original and revised rates of tyres.

NOTICE AND RESIGNATION.

Witness also said that he was served with a three month's notice by the Company terminating his services at the end of September 1933. He did not work out the term of his notice on account of his dissatisfaction with the Company and resigned.

Cross-examined by the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Hudson said that he could not account for the anxiety of Mr. Mckee in trying to see that particular letter which Mr. Wilson had written to him. Witness thought that Mr. Mckee was anxious to have it in his possession.

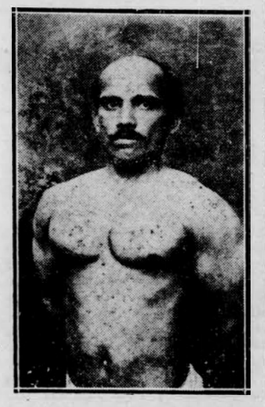
"OFFER OF EX[illegible] DISCOUNTS"

Mr. H. S. Dharuwalla, Proprietor of the Dunlop Transport Company, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, testified to the fact that extra discounts, amounting from 20 to 30 per cent, were offered him by the Goodrich Company when he had dealings with that firm. He used to pay the bills for tyres at the full trade rates, in cheques, and the extra discount was refunded to him in cash. The arrangement for extra discount concession was made by one of the salesmen of the Company, whose name he could not recall.

Mr. S. J. Lowlekar, Head-signaller, Girgaum Post-Office in his evidence, stated that the telegram sent to Mr. Wilson at Naples was a deferred telegram. It was sent on the 15th of February 1933, and was delivered to the accused at Naples. The telegram could not be delivered, witness remarked, to Mr. Wilson until such time as the steamer had anchored at Naples.

Mr. McI. Kemp assisted by Mr. Eastley conducted the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. Mr. Chambers, of Messrs. Crawford and Bayley and Co., watched the proceedings, on behalf of the firm.

The case is adjourned to Wednesday (to-day).



Prof. P. V. Vaze, who is known as "Roman Ring Champion", is training boys at Vichitra Vyayam Shala at Kalyan. The boys will give displays of physical feats at Sant Tukaram Theatre, Kalyan, on Saturday next, in aid of the Shala.

GOOD RESPONSE TO CALL OF KHADI

Successful National Week In Bombay

The Agent, A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch writes:—

The National Week has come and gone. Sales of Khaddar at reduced rates from 1st, to 15th April have announced to Rs. 34,000. Though these sales are less by about 23 per cent. than those of the previous year of Rs. 44,000; the response which the public of Bombay and Suburbs have given is satisfactory and encouraging.

I hereby express hearty thanks to the public for the generous response they have given, inspite of such hard times and economic depression.

The above figure of sales shows that the citizens of Bombay and Suburbs have, not forgotten the poor spinners and weavers who work in villages on wheels and looms. It also means that the welfare of the poor has a predominant place in their hearts.

It is hoped that Khadi production and sales will receive a great impetus as Civil Disobedience is now abandoned on mass and individual scale, Gandhiji restricting it to himself, and as hundreds of Congress workers will now turn their eyes upon and concentrate their energy on constructive activities.

KHADI REDUCTION SALE.

The special reduction sale of Khadi is still going on at Dadar Khadi Bhandar. The residents of Dadar and Suburbs can take advantage of this opportunity up to the end of this month.

KHADI FERIS.

Numerous Khadi-Feris in different parts of the city were arranged by the Navjeevan Sangh during the National Week. The total sales of Khadi amounted to Rs. 737.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

To Open In Bombay On 28th.

Under the joint auspices of Bombay Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners' Association, the All-India Khadi Exhibition will be opened on Saturday (28th April) for a fortnight at Vanita Vishram Gardens, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Bombayites are urged to visit the exhibition to see the progress made in Khaddar's production and to help the Earthquake Relief Fund through the purchase of Khaddar.

LALJI NARANJEE PROGRESSING

Mr. Lalji Naranjee, who underwent a successful internal operation in Dr. Mulgaonkar's Hospital on Tuesday is making satisfactory progress.

FIXING TRADING HOURS IN COTTON

E. I. C. A. Meeting Adjourned For Want Of Quorum

Out of 330 members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., not even 30 members attended the meeting called on Tuesday afternoon to consider the momentous question affecting the trade, viz. to fix the working hours from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The meeting was adjourned till next Tuesday, at 4 p.m. for want of a quorum.

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, the President of the Association waited till 4-20 p.m. for members to come in, but only 29 members came, while the quorum required at least 30 members.

The meeting was called to consider the recommendations of the Sub-Committee regarding the fixing of the trading hours from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The Sub-Committee made several suggestions, and it was expected that something definite would be done by the meeting to settle the question. The matter however has been shelved for a week.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

It will be recalled that pursuant to the following resolution, viz., "That this meeting hereby calls upon the Board to fix the Trading hours from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), passed by the Association on 5th September 1933, the Board appointed a Sub-Committee "to go into the question of fixation of hours of trading in forward cotton in all its aspects."

The Sub-Committee is of opinion that fixation of trading hours is beset with many difficulties. They, therefore, think that these difficulties are likely to be corrected, if the Association could provide accommodation to traders with smaller means to enable them to come into its fold as it is felt that to allow them to trade in smaller units under the aegis of the Association would not only remove the existing unhealthy rivalry in the cotton market, but would also help the Association to reach its goal towards regulating the hours of trading in the forward market and would pave the way towards the attainment of unitary control of the cotton trade of Bombay.

In order that this object may be achieved, the unit of trading should be reduced to 25 bales and a separate class of members should be created with no vested interests in the Association, but with trading rights only, and with a separate trading ring, if necessary, on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

TEJI MANDI TRANSACTIONS.

Another essential condition in the opinion of the Sub-Committee is that Teji Mandi transactions of varying durations should be recognised by the Association as early as possible.

The Sub-Committee is further of the opinion that the formation of the Ring Committee under the Trading Ring By-laws will assist the Association in taking steps which will lead to the effective fixation and observance of trading hours.

MISSING WIFE TRACED

Woman And Watchman From Bombay Arrested At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, April 17.

Acting on the information supplied by the Ghatkopar police, Goolimal, a Pathan watchman and Premilabai, (29), wife of Pratapsi Jamnadas of Bhandup, were detained yesterday at Karachi on suspicion that the former had kidnapped the latter from the lawful guardianship of her husband.

The Hindu woman was reported to be missing on the night of April 13 last, and the news of their smart arrest by the Karachi police was received here this morning by telegram.

B. E. S. T. CO. APPOINT AUDITORS

At the adjourned meeting of of the B. E. S. T. Co., with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in the chair, the resolution that Messrs. Fergusson and Co., be appointed as auditors to the Company, duly moved and supported in the last meeting, was put to vote on Tuesday and was carried.

The amendment that Mr. Kama should also be appointed as joint-auditor was lost, by a show of hands.

BRAHMAN SABHA MHASKAR MATERNITY HOSPITAL,

The Brahman Sabha Mhaskar Maternity Hospital, Bombay, situated in Banham Hall Lane, Girgaum, is conducted by the Brahman Sabha for giving free maternity aid to the poor middle-class ladies of the Brahmin community, and free treatment to the infants.

During the three months, January to March 1934, 121 women were admitted for delivery, and 30 women were admitted as pre-natal and post-natal in-patients into the hospital. 92 expectant mothers are registered for future observation. Nine women could not be admitted because of want of beds. 457 women and 53 children received free advice and treatment (including the ultra-violet ray treatment) in the Out-Patient's Department.

During the same three months, donations of Rs. 977 were received as under: Mrs. Indirabai Shankar Limaye Rs. 600 as last instalment out of Rs. 1,000 promised; Mr V C Kale and Mr S V Risbud Rs. 25 each; Mr P V Gondhalekar Rs. 20; Mrs Saraswatibai Deshmukh, Mrs. Satyabhamabai Bhagwat, Mrs. Kamalabai Lovalekar, Mrs. Indirabai Halabe, each Rs. 15; Mrs. Umabai Bhave, Mrs. Radhabai Gokhale, Mrs. Annapurnabai Kulkarni, Mrs Kamalabai Kane, each Rs. 10; Sundry collections of Rs. 207.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering Sir Courtney Terrell, Chief Justice, opened Sir Jwala Theosophical Hall at Patna on Monday, when an address was presented to Sir C. Terrell who also unveiled the portraits of Sir Jwala Prasad and Rai Bahadur Narain Sinha.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Phone 41561.

THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE YEAR

LEWIS CARROLL'S
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A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.

WEDNESDAY April 18th, 6-15 p.m.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1934

ADULTERATED PROTECTION

The passage of the Textile Protection Bill through the Legislative Assembly was a foregone conclusion. Government were most keen on the measure as it embodied the Bombay-Lancashire Pact giving special preference to Britain. The industrial and national interests were grateful for some protection to a great national industry, however ill served it has been by some selfish millowners of Bombay and however much the protection was adulterated with preference to Lancashire. The opposition to the preference availed little against Government's influence in the present Assembly. The result, the safe passage of the Bill, was thus a matter of course Dr. Ziaud-din Ahmed's amendment, reducing the period of protection from five to three years was thrown out by a large majority of 43 votes against 19. That shows the hopelessness of the opposition to a measure supported by the combination of Government and the industrial interests.

Minimum Obligations

It is significant, however, that Mr. Thampan's amendment asking for some State control over the protected mills was supported by a larger number of members including leaders of parties like Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. K. C. Neogy. The amendment declared that protection under the Act should be enjoyed only by licensed firms which would agree to Government rules regarding the fees for directors or managing agents, annual dividends, the manner of disposal of the surplus, submission of provincial returns etc. Mr. Joshi moved another amendment requiring that the protection should be subto proper conditions of life for workers and the fixation of price to be charged for the article produced. This amendment was even more important and urgent than the other. Those who supported the amendments were not opposed to the policy of protection. But they rightly insisted that the firms protected by the State at the expense of the people must acknowledge certain minimum obligations to the State, to convince it that the protection goes only to those that deserve it, and that duly safeguard the Labour and other kindred interests for the sake of which mainly the people consent to bear the burden of protection

Reasonable Proposal

That the principle of the amendments of Messrs. Thampan and Joshi is sound will be readily admitted by all disinterested critics, though opinions may vary on the precise nature and extent of the desired State control over the firms protected. For the millowners to hold up their hands in horror at the very thought of State control is hardly compatible with their clamour for more and yet more protection at the expense of the public, if they would not even satisfy the public that the protection they get is equitably utilised and not to ensure undeserved profits. Sir Joseph Bhore was unfairly inaccurate in likening the amendments to socialism in a concealed form. Socialism is coming into India sooner than Sir Joseph Bhore imagines. Whether it is socialism or not, it is certainly fairer to compel a few to run their concerns efficiently for the benefit of the many than to compel the many to pay for the profits of the inefficient few. The main object of the amendment was to compel the millowners to be efficient. Sir Joseph himself virtually accepted this principle when he warned the millowners in the following words: "If the industry comes up for extension of protection after the stipulated period, the fullest justification of its demand will be required. I think the industry will be wise to take this warning and set its House in order, as Government will demand a very high standard from it when it comes again for assistance." Sir Joseph did as much when he retterated his former pledge that as soon as possible Government would undertake the revision of the Company Act with a view, among other things, to bringing the Managing Agency system under wholesome control. We do not see why there should be any further delay in revising an Act that is admittedly deficient or in giving due effect to the principle, apparently accepted by Government, that State aid should be given only to such concerns as are efficient and as duly safeguard labour interests. Could it be that Government are not prepared to alienate the business community till the question of commercial safeguards and other kindred questions in the White Paper are settled to their advantage?

Cause Celebre In Camera

Mr. Churchill has accused Sir Samuel Hoare of abusing his official position as Secretary of State to secure modification in the memorandum that was originally submitted to the Joint Select Committee by the India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The "undue pressure" was applied, so alleges Mr. Churchill, and the "breach of privilege," took place at a dinner. Mr. Churchill, further cites the host, Lord Derby, as accessory to the crime. Sir Samuel Hoare, naturally enough, denies the guilt as confidently as Mr. Churchill affirms it. The former has, therefore, accepted the latter's proposal to take the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

India is not materially interested in a a competitive struggle between two Empire-saving devices as represented respectively by Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Winston Churchill. But India would look forward with some keenness to the more or less anticipated verdict—if it it published complete with evidence and other proceedings in the Committe. Unfortunately this cannot be, for "the Committee invariably sits privately." Much of its interest is also otherwise lost by reason of the fact that the result is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Churchill himself realises it and, therefore, he wanted to increase the strength of the Committee. Mr. Churchill's proposal, however, to nominate Mr. Lloyd George has a special significance which India should not miss.

Scandalous

It is scandalous that Dr. Dinshaw P. F. Ghadiali of Ohio, who became a United States citizen in 1917 after serving with the American army during the World War, runs the risk of being deported from the country on the ground that he comes under the ban against Asiatics. The ban itself, inspired by sheer colour prejudice, is most unjust, but that it should operate against one who has been a loyal and serviceable citizen for nearly twenty years is positively scandalous. We do not at all approve of Dr. Ghadiali's line of defence in urging that, though born in India, he is a free White person and racially eligible as he is a descendant of the Ancient Aryan rulers of Persia. It is ridiculous snobbery to base eligibility on points of race or the achievements of one's ancestors. Dr. Ghadiali can more worthily claim American citizenship on the infinitely higher ground of merit.

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

Returning Prosperity

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 17.

A spectre which has haunted Clydebank for more than two years—the spectacle of the half-built Cunarder which might never be finished—was laid on Tuesday. When, shortly before eight o'clock, almost 500 workers filed through the gates of the engineers' yard to restart their activities on the giant hull No. 534, which has stood as a bleak symbol of depression, they became all at once a symbol of prosperity and renewed hope. Clydebank celebrated the long-awaited day with public signs of joy. Flags fluttered on many buildings, and a pipe band played the returning workers back to their jobs. Hammers beating a sharp rat-tat-tat on the steel plating re-echoed a joyous song across the sunlit river and a crane puffing busily alongside the hull seemed to typify the animation which has been renewed for the first time since work was suspended a few days before the tragic Christmas of 1931. Numbers of housewives who had clung desperately to fast-fading remnants of hope since 1931 had despatched their husbands to work for the first time in two years and they with their children joined the throng round the entrance to the yard. Even the weather was in keeping with the spirit of the morning, the long rays of the rising sun sparkling from an almost cloudless sky. The men who started the work are only the vanguard of hundreds of others who will be engaged within the next few weeks until the yard is humming with activity as construction proceeds. It is anticipated that eventually about 3,000 men will be employed, while the total number, including shipbuilders, engineers, and subcontractors engaged in the construction of the ship will be close on 7,000.

Women And Politics.

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, who took an active part in the campaign for women's suffrage in Ireland, told a meeting at the Minerva Club on Thursday that the anti-feminist fight was still being waged widely but insidiously. The war and its aftermath were responsible for a great setback to women. As Parliamentary institutions tended to become more moribund the vote, which if given before the war would have been of great value to women, was now worth much less. "The Kaiser's idea that women's interests should revolve round the children, the kitchen and the church tends now to infect other countries. Mussolini, Hitler, and to some extent our own Governments seem to be drifting back to Victorianism. In Parliament women seem to be first of all party women. We have three women in the Free State Parliament, two on the Government side and one a supporter of the Blue Shirts, and women who have done good work outside Parliament but who became motionless in the Parliamentary atmosphere. The Parliamentary machine has a lot to learn about the type of women to select candidates. In Ireland we are more backward than the women here, but your women are more backward than those in the United States and they lag behind the women in the Soviet Union, who seem to be quite unconsciously adopted everywhere as human beings." Mrs. Skeffington said that from the feminist point of view things were worse in Ireland than in England. The

(Continued on page 10)

A HOT JOB

(The hot weather is proving a boon to the unemployed. They fill handcarts with cold drinks and peddle them along.)

So here's a job at last, my friends,
Here's a job at last!
Th'advent of the hot weather lends
A means to end the fast!
Gird up your loins and roll up your sleeves,
And push and pull the cart!
For here's a job at last, my friends,
Here's a job at last!
Open your mouths and shout out your drinks—
Shout out till you burst!
For be his name Fadnis or be his name Binks,
He cannot endure the thirst!
And, while pocketing the money, don't you miss
To bless the sun and heat;
You wouldn't have got this treat!
Forget your worries and forget your trends,
And make a new and spendid start—
For here's a job at last, my friends,
Here's a job at last!

"CHRONICLER."

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

A Policy Of Drift

(By S. R. Bhise)

The Educational policy in the Bombay Presidency is a policy of drift. No advance seems to have been made over the conditions prevailing fifty years ago; and it seems to be nobody's business to try to bring about any. Whatever the causes, the lamentable fact is that our masses are still deplorably illiterate, and none can say when they will be brought out in the light of literacy. Therefore, any attempt which suggests a solution of the very difficult but urgent problem of the spread of literacy is to be heartily welcomed; and Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, deserves thanks of all educationists and other people interested in the problem of mass education for his valuable contribution to the discussion on the subject. Mr. Parulekar has to his credit a deep, long, comprehensive and sympathetic study of the problem, and is eminently entitled to express authoritative views on it. You have also, Sir, done well in bringing the salient features of the book under reference to the notice of the people by your editorial review.

About a month back Mr. Parulekar had read a paper on the same subject at the Bombay Presidency Teachers' Conference at Bordi. But owing to the busy programme at the conference there was not time enough to deal with the subject of the paper critically. Now that the ideas are more prominently and fully before educationists in the form of a booklet, it is hoped that they will receive the attention they deserve. The book reflects great credit on the sincere zeal and bold candidness of the author. I congratulate him also for his courage of conviction in advocating some very bold lines of advance in the war against illiteracy.

REACTIONARY

Generally Mr. Parulekar's suggestions for reform in the educational policy in the primary stage will be acceptable to all. His suggestions regarding the curtailment of the period of study and also the courses are quite all right. But his suggestion to increase the number of pupils under instruction per teacher from 40 as at present to 60 is, I humbly think, retrograde and reactionary, and I have my grave doubts if it is in the best interests of the masses and the country. I am not, of course, without hesitation when I criticise this part of Mr. Parulekar's scheme. I have not the thorough grasp of the subject which Mr. Parulekar has; but I feel urged to express my humble views.

On page 17 of his book Mr. Parulekar says—"This suggestion, staggering as it may appear, is the crux of the "problem of the expansion of primary education amongst the masses. "The future of the expansion of education rests mainly on a satisfactory solution of this vital problem." He requests all administrators of primary education to give their utmost thought and consideration to this suggestion before it is set aside as impracticable and unwise. He gives illustrations from many other advanced countries in the west and east and deduces that if it was accepted profitably in those countries it should also be beneficially introduced in India. He asks us not to make a fetish of efficiency and sound education, but to go ahead like a Ragho

(Continuer On Page 11)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TROTSKY: THE HOMELESS!

Trotsky, who disagreed with Stalin, had to leave Russia because it is inherent in the very nature of Dictatorship—whatever its complexion—to brook no opposition even though it may proceed from exalted quarters. Trotsky's very greatness dogged him in exile as a misfortune. Being Trotsky he was refused shelter by many a nervous Power. France hid him. But the "discovery" at Barbizon created such a remarkable sensation that he had to leave for "an unknown destination." This is unfortunate. For, the very fact that the Rightist papers and the Communist organ are abusing with equal violence both the French Government and Trotsky proves that "all this is much ado about nothing." Where will this exile—a "revolutionary" but, at the same time, one of the greatest among the makers of modern history—find a home now? England is proud of her traditions as the home of political refugees from abroad. But England, while willing to offer hospitality to Fascists and the White Russians, makes an exception in the case of the Red Russian.

JAMNAGAR & LAVAN PRASAD.

Shriyut Lavan Prasad's arrest and imprisonment somewhere in the Jamnagar, without the responsible authorities even owning to a knowledge thereof, are still fresh in the public mind. We should have thought that his troubles would have ended after his subsequent interview with the Maharaja and the promise that his grievances would be enquired into and redressed. But he has been arrested again. Arrest, if followed by a fair trial, is not objectionable. But, according to Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Mrs. Lavan Prasad was roughly handled by the police during the search of the house, Sjt. Shantilal Deomurari, who was sent to Jamnagar to make enquiries, was later externed from Jamnagar under verbal orders of the Police Commissioner and the letter, that he had written in the meantime to Sjt. Manilal Kothari, never reached its destination at all. Worse still, the landlord of Sjt. Lavan Prasad's house demands that his wife should vacate the house. All these allegations, if true, redound to the credit neither of the Jamnagar Administrator nor the authorities concerned.

UNJUST RESTRICTION.

Replying to a question in the Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare stated that, if Civil Disobedience came to an end, it would be possible to expedite the release of Congress prisoners. As a matter of fact the movement came to an end a pretty long time ago, but the release of prisoners so far can hardly be said to be anything more than nominal. Government's restrictions on the proposed release are more serious. Sir Samuel said that the policy of release would not be extended to persons convicted of sedition. Defiance of the law of sedition has long been an integral part of the C. D. Movement and it is unfair to differentiate against that form of resistance. Government's policy, if consistently followed, would also mean the continued incarceration of leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal, which is incompatible with peace in the Congress sphere or the country.

CRIME AND PRIVILEGE

We are not at all surprised that the report on conditions in India was banned by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. But Sir Samuel Hoare's plea that its circulation here would constitute an offence under the Penal Code is too general to carry conviction. Then, the Indian Penal Code is so sweeping and exhaustive that a 'prima facie' case can be made under one or other of its innumerable sections against almost anything. Incidentally, there are certain provisions in the Indian Penal Code which apply to fulminations, through magazines and pamphlets, of die-hard politicians and the retired "servants" of India. We have yet to know that any action has ever been taken against them. And indictment of the Administration in India is a crime, but not so libels, however, base, on the country and its people!

THE NEW MAYOR

We congratulate Mr. Hussainally Rahimtullah on his election as Mayor of Bombay for the current year. The huge majority by which he was elected is a measure of the esteem he has won from his colleagues in the Corporation. Mr. Rahimtulla has been a member of the Corporation for over fifteen years and he has distinguished himself throughout this period as one of the few members who take their membership of the Corporation seriously and make a careful and exhaustive study of the questions that come before it. As Chairman of the Improvements Committee in 1928-29 and subsequently as member of the local Legislative Council Mr. Rahimtullah took a prominent part in shaping the legislation for the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality. His experience will, we have no doubt, stand him in good stead in his work as Mayor. Dr. Javle, the retiring Mayor, fully deserved the tributes paid to him by his colleagues on Monday. As Mayor he has done better than was expected even by his friends.

Press Views

Spilt Milk

To say that the existence of the Swarajya Party should be subject to the A.I.C.C.'s decision will be to deny it the right of association and, those who are against the Swarajists are fighting for the White Paper. However, to the Government of India we will say there is no use crying over spilt milk. They cannot go back on the proposal to dissolve the Assembly, without impairing their prestige materially. Let there be a bold fight over the issue of the White Paper, and let the world know the whole truth about Indian opinion on it. If the Government of India shirk their responsibility, the reason would not be far to seek.—"Forward."

Our Birthright

India wants nothing more or less than substance of Freedom. She would not relax her fight for a place under the sun unless and until she has got what is her birth-right. The Churchills may put on their war-paints; they may rend the sky with cries of "surrender" and "disruption of the Indian Empire"; they may put our people in prisons without a trial but they must not hope to kill India's will to Freedom. The sooner British politicians realize this aspect of the Indian problem the better for the prospects of restoration of abiding peace in India. The policy which Mr. Churchill and his Conservative friends have been pursuing with regard to India's legitimate aspirations had been pursued by them in Ireland the results whereof written in indelible characters on the pages of history. If India changes her method of fight it must not be interpreted as acquiescence in the policy underlying the White Paper and the Communal Award. —"Advance."

Dissolve It!

In these circumstances we consider it an outrage on the constitution even to suggest that the life of the Assembly should be extended by another year. That the present Assembly has been the weakest of all in registering defeats for Government is the fault of the electorate. That it is a convenient body for the executive and should be kept longer, does poor justice to the conception of duty of those who hold such an opinion.

There is even a stronger reason why elections should be held. This country has suffered from political depression for long. Democratic institutions require a vigilant electorate. That electorate is passive to-day. Before it is multiplied ten-fold under the new constitution it is essential to rouse it again to its responsibilities under the present constitution. Nothing does it better than a General Election.

Yet another argument. The Congress is ready to modify its programme. Here is the psychological hour to rope it into the field of constructive work. If that opportunity is denied, the wave of enthusiasm will divert itself into other channels. Mahatma Gandhi's new move has opened the way for drawing nearer and it is up to Government to do nothing to defeat the chances of rapprochement that the move has opened.—"Roy's Weekly."

Government's Duty

The suspension of Civil Disobedience for Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi is a logical sequel to his approval of the revival of the Swaraj Party and his promise of such assistance to the party as lies in his power to give. The withdrawal of Civil Disobedience makes it possible once again for the Government to allow normal situation in the country to be restored. Will the Government now withdraw the ban they have imposed on the Congress organizations? We take it that the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience imposes an obligatory duty on the Government to lift the ban on the Congress organizations.—"A. B. Patrika."

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Mr. Churchill is charging Sir Samuel Hoare with "mutilating evidence."

* * * *

Another original method of defeating batsmen is reported to have been discovered. The first was body-line bowling adopted by Jardine and Australia squealed.

The other, not yet applied, is credited to the joint imagination of Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare. It consists in not taking the field at all and thus beating the batsmen. But it is, expected that India won't squeal.

The announcement is to be made shortly before the end of the current season in Delhi with the previous formal sanction of the Imperial Board of Control at Whitehall.

* * * *

Speaking on the Textile Protection Bill Mr. H. P. Mody felicitatiously described the Lancashire Agreement as "a side-dish". This was greeted with loud laughter.

But we are a little concerned. Isn't he smacking his lips and rubbing his hands in eager expectation of the coming Iron and Steel Agreement as the "piece-de-resistance" of the Anglo-Mody Menu?

* * * *

Sir Brojendra Mitter assured the Council of State that the "danger" of the press in one Indian State attacking the ruler of another "happily" did not exist.

We are glad that Sir Brojendra's talents will still be available to the progressive democratic administration in India through membership of the Government of Bengal.

* * * *

Mr. Mehrotra hoped that "Government would have at least some sympathy for the subjects of the States."

Some people are exacting. Why do they think that Government however, rich, possess an inexhaustible reserve of sympathy?

IF:

* * * *

If the Government says C. R., "had any serious ideas of cultivating the good will of the Indian people Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan would not have remained in prison one day after Gandhiji's statement."

...., ...; ....—....!— ....?

* * * *

BUT:

"Try Another, Mr. Viceroy!"
—Headline in local daily.

Provided Lord Premier lets him.

* * * *

According to Bori Bunder the news of the announcement made by Sir Harry Haig "is regarded as a distinct bullish factor" in commercial circles.

We hope Sir Harry will overlook the description. He may rest assured that no disrespect was intentionally meant.

* * * *

Says our Delhi correspondent: "Sir George Schuster and Sir B. L. Mitter on the left of the Commerce Member and Sir Frank Noyce on his right slept most of the time and Sir Joseph Bhore found himself a solitary watch-dog on the Treasury Benches."

How thrilling, the faithful dog all alone, yet keeping vigilant watch through the night over not one, not two but fully three sleeping beauties!

* * * *

Dr. Ghadiali, a Parsi-American, fought with the American Army during the war and became a U.S. citizen. But inspite of his claims that he is an Aryan and a free White person—although born unfortunately in India, they propose to deport him under the ban against Asiatics.

Since Dr. Ghadiali rather disdains Asia and the coloured people he had better try his luck in Hitler's Germany until the next war comes when he should again proudly join the American Army.

* * * *

"The Hindu Gymkhana," says Mr. L. R. Tairsee, "is not in favour of communal cricket matches, but as other Gymkhanas desire to revive them, we have not stood out." This almost reminds one of the man who protested that he had no desire for marriage, but as oher people were marrying, he too had to

Key Is With Hoare

Has He Indian Henchmen In Viceroy's Cabinet?

WILL WILLINGDON WIN?

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, April 17.

"Has the Viceroy's Cabinet unanimously recommended to the Secretary of State for the dissolution of the present Assembly?

"If not, who among the seven members could have been against the dissolution and why?

"Could it be true that Sir Brojendra Mitter, Sir George Schuster and Sir Harry Haig are wholeheartedly for the dissolution and the November election?

"Could it be also true that Sir Fazli Hussain and Sir Joseph Bhore are against dissolution?"

These questions were freely raised and discussed in the lobbies of the Assembly to-day in connection with the expected announcement on the 21st instant.

HOW THEY LOOK AT IT.

The interpretation put on the Trio who are strongly for dissolution is that two of them are shortly leaving the Cabinet, and the third will not take very long to leave the Delhi Cabinet for the United Province's Gaddi.

As for the Viceroy, his views are said to be definitely in favour of dissolution, as there is no prospect of reforms in the Centre for at least two years more.

DIFFICULT TO JUSTIFY.

Moreover, it would be difficult to justify further extensions of the present Assembly which would only irritate the Council entry section of Congressmen, when they find that they cannot give effect to their programme. But no cable has been so far received from London giving Sir Samuel Hoare's view-point which has been understood to be against dissolution.

WHITEHALL AGAINST IT.

The Report published by the "Daily Herald, London, that the India Office is against dissolution hardly throws new light as to the Secretary of State's mind. Until the final decision of the Secretary of State is officially announced, it will be very difficult to be sure, especially as there are several arguments which are canvassed in favour of both dissolution and extension.

Meanwhile, betting in the Assembly lobbies is even.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJISTS BID FOR "SAFETY FIRST"

Bombay Bettings On Assembly Dissolution

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Speculation has been rife in pro-Swarajist circles in Bombay during the past few days as to whether the present Legislative Assembly will be dissolved and fresh elections held this autumn. Betting was, however, the heaviest on Tuesday in the "political bourse" on receipt of information that a final decision on the question would be announced on Saturday. The "noes" were very prominent and were prepared to play for the very highest stakes, though the "ayes" felt sure that they would sweep the board.

* * * *

A prominent pro-Swarajist Congressman told me that any decision that would extend the life of the present Assembly would be to run away from the challenge of the Swarajists and he does not expect the Government to stake their prestige on such a matter. "If the Assembly is not dissolved", he said in a flush of inexpressible enthusiasm. "we will have won without a penny being spent."

* * * *

THE OTHER VIEW.

On the other hand, those who see no prospect of dissolution this year base their argument on Mr. Stanley Baldwin's speech to the Conservatives Mr. Baldwin said that the Reforms Bill would not be introduced before winter this year. They, therefore, concluded that, in the absence of that Report, there was no valid reason for dissolution. Fresh elections, as contemplated, were to test the public opinion behind the White Paper scheme and the new Swaraj Party decided to contest the elections on the decisive platform of its complete rejection.

* * * *

HE KNOWS IT ONLY TOO WELL.

They also feel that Sir Samuel Hoare.—whatever he may say in his speeches about the Congress and the loss of its hold on the people for the benefit of the British public,—only knows too well that the entry of the Congress in the lists would mean "crash" of his pet Scheme. "He does not want to risk the "W.P." by playing up to the Congress game", declared one of those holding the view that the Assembly would not be dissolved.

* * * *

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJISTS.

I understand from a very authentic source that the leaders of the Democratic Swaraj Party met at Poona the other day and discussed the possibility of the amalgamation of that Party with the Congress Swaraj Party. The opinion generally expressed is in favour of amalgamation. But "safety first" is their slogan. Those who met wanted further definite information on the policy, tactics and programme of the Swaraj Party before taking final decision on the question of amalgamation.

* * * *

SAFETY FIRST.

In other words, the fear seems to have been dominant that the Swaraj Party might adopt "shock tactics", that is to say walk-outs and obstructive tactics and the like. Then there is the question that the Congress may, as I have suggested, take the council programme as a part of its own. The Democratic Swarajists do not seem to like this eventuality.

* * * *

CONGRESSMEN TO MEET.

I understand that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman are convening an informal conference of prominent Congressmen in Bombay on Saturday presumably to discuss the present situation and arrive at conclusions in order to enable the Bombay representatives to the Ranchi meeting to speak authoritatively in the name of the Congressmen in Bombay. I am told that invitations have been issued to a number of persons for this Conference.

DISARMAMENT DEADLOCK

France Thinks Direct Negotiations Are Useless

PARIS, April 17.

The breakdown of the direct Disarmament negotiations is understood to be foreshadowed in the Note to Britain approved by the Cabinet this morning.

It is understood that the French Government refuses to agree to anything that would legalise Germany's re-armament. The French Government considers that it is useless to continue the direct conversations with the principal Powers and leaves further negotiations to the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

A London message says:—The death has occurred of Captain John Hampden Waller.

RAJEN BABU RETURNS TO PATNA

To Arrange Bihar Relief Committee Meeting

PATNA, April 16.

After accompanying Mahatma Gandhi up to Purnea Babu Rajendra Prasad has returned to Patna. He is making arrangements for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived in Patna on Monday.—A.P.

MASS PRAYER

JORHAT, April 17.

Gandhiji conducted a mass prayer yesterday at 7 p.m. attended by 3,000 people.—United Press.

The deaths have occurred of Air-Marshal F. R. Scarlett and the Earl of Buchan.

Charges Against Hoare To Be Considered On Thursday

Govt. Not Prepared To Discuss Churchill's Motion To Increase Strength Of Privileges Committee

LONDON, April 17.

Mr. Churchill has tabled a motion to increase the strength of the Committee of Privileges by three. It is understood that he is proposing to nominate Mr. Lloyd George.

Reuter understands that the Government are not prepared to give time to discuss the motion. Therefore the Committee will meet on Thursday morning.

It is possible, however, that Mr. Lloyd George may serve on the Committee in place of a member who may be unable to attend on Thursday.—Reuter.

COMMENT ON INCIDENT WITHHELD

LONDON, April 16.

Comment on the Churchill incident is withheld pending the Privileges Committee's report. All sides are agreed that the matter must be disposed of as early as possible but it is impossible to arrange for the Committee to meet before April 19.

Meanwhile, a formal motion will be proposed on Tuesday (April 17) to appoint Mr. Arthur Greenwood as a substitute for Mr. George Lansbury, who is still in hospital after the accident on April 9. Other changes are also possible.

The Committee invariably sits privately and unauthorised publication of a report of its proceedings constitutes a breach of privileges.—Reuter.

Mr. W. CHURCHILL

REGROUP BRITISH INDIA INTO SIX PROVINCES

LONDON, April 16.

The regrouping of British India in the interest of economy into six major provinces, namely, Bengal with Assam, Bombay with Central Provinces, Punjab with the Frontier and Sind, Madras United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa was advocated by Sir Henry Lawrence in an address to the Conservative India Committee, in which he supported the principle of the White Paper while advocating important changes, notably in respect of franchise and finance.

He said as the White Paper scheme was insolvent the Cabinet should abide by the guarantee to reconsider the matter if the scheme was found insolvent and build up a a cheme afresh from the foundation.

Meanwhile he advocated the introduction of a scheme outlined by the Government of India Despatch in September 1930.

patch in September 1930.—Reuter's Special.

"PROSPERITY BUDGET" FOR BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

mates for the restoration of one-half of all the cuts made in 1931 from 1st July. The costs of restoration would be 5,500 thousands in full year. (This partial restoration affects Crown servants in the higher grade Civil Service, teachers, police, navy, army, air force and Judges). The estimated revenue from income-tax was 240 millions against the 229 millions estimated last year. The estimated surtax was 50 millions and death duties 76 millions.

UNEMPLOYMENT PAY.

He declared that the cuts of the unemployed pay must come first and a Bill would be introduced providing full restoration unemployment pay from 1st July, costing 3,600 thousands this year. The case for the remission of income-tax was overwhelming. The standard rate would be reduced by 6 pence

The cost of income-tax remission would be 20 1/2 millions this year and 24 millions in the full year and the estimated surplus on the new basis of taxation was 800,000. Mr. Chamberlain concluded his speech at 5-20 p.m.

Guaranteed loans referred to above refers to the loans raised by certain foreign Governments on companies and public utility undertakings.

MOTOR INDUSTRY.

Referring to the motoring industry Mr. Chamberlain said that the industries which had shown capacity for expansion none was more conspicuous. The increased production in recent years had been phenomenal, but it had been represented to him that the export trade of private cars was not quite maintaining the earlier resiliency and that the manufacturers were finding difficulty in meeting the overseas competition with foreign powers "whose horse-power, relative to their size and weight, exceeded ours". He was informed that if there was any reduction in horse-power tax on private cars, it was likely to lead to the expansion of British production. The reduction horse-power tax on private cars would be effective from 1st January next with corresponding reduction on motor-cycles.—Reuter.

Official And Personal

H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, Sir Akbar Hydari and Staff Officer to H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur lunched at Government House, on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt.-Colonel W. W. Gillum and Officer of the Royal Artillery, on Tuesday.

STOP PRESS

MORE EXECUTIONS.

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, April 17.

Four young men belonging to a band Communists who, two years ago, terrorised Berlin were executed in Ploetzensee prison. The gang was responsible for organised attacks on pedestrians, shopkeepers and restaurants. The escaped arrest, killed a city official and stole boxes containing 1,700 sterling in course transit. The number executed since the Nazis assumed power is approaching 100.

WATER RATE REMISSIONS.

LAHORE, April 17.

Remission of 35 lakhs annually in water rates for a period of four years, with effect from the Rabbi harvest of 1933-34 is announced by the Governor-in-Council in a resolution issued to-day.

The resolution examines the recommendations of the Water Rates Committee appointed by the Punjab Council in July 33 and the financial prospects of the province.

The resolution examines how best this relief could be distributed and expresses the opinion that the best interests of the cultivator would be served by raising the fodder rate to Rs. 2-8-0 and giving reduction in rates on sugarcane, rice, cotton, maize and wheat. The total value of this remission would be 9.5 per cent. of the average assessment for the last triennium.—A.P.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, April 17.

Twelve hundred political prisoners were released from prison camps and gaols in all parts of the country between April 10 and 12 on account of good their record and the fact that they were willing to work with the Soviet.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 17.

The Commons Budget debate was adjourned till tomorrow.

The House then agreed, without discussion, to the motion of Sir Frederick Thomson, Government Whip, that Mr. Lansbury be dscharged from the Committee of Privileges and Mr. Arthur Greenwood be added.

BREACH OF PROMISE?

French Govt. Decides To Cancel Permit Given To Trotsky

PARIS, April 17.

The Government has decided to cancel the permit to M. Leon Trotsky to remain in France on the ground that he failed to keep the promise to observe political neutrality.—Reuter's Special.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN AMERICA

Strikes Spread In Various Parts Of Country

NEW YORK, April 16.

Minor industrial unrest continues in various parts of the country. Omaha (Nebraska) has a tram strike. In Golversville (New York) 3,000 glove-makers walked out of two-hundred factories.

In Birmingham (Alabama) 3,500 miners joined those already on strike, and eight were arrested in minor riots. In Danbury (Connecticut) 800 hatmakers decided to strike to-morrow in favour of a return to 1929 wages.

At Shenadoah (Pennsylvania) 2,700 miners are on strike in four collieries, and in Middle Town (Connecti-cut) a fight between strikers and strike-breakers occurred in an artificial flower factory.—Reuter.

TAMPERING WITH LOYALTY OF SOLDIERS

Attorney General Moves Bill To Prevent Subversive Propaganda

LONDON, April 16.

Illustrations of how subversive propaganda was conducted, were given by the Attorney-General, moving in the House of Commons the second reading of the Government's bill designed to prevent and punish endeavours to seduce members of His Majesty's forces, providing 'inter alia' that the possession of seditious documents will an offence.

The Attorney-General explained that there was nothing novel in the bill. The law at present tended to drive the chief offenders underground. They were too cowardly to put their names to their literature.

Distribution was carried out by such means as strewing the parade ground, posting bills on the walls of dance halls and cabarets. Soldiers even found leaflets if they put their hands into their pockets.

The Attorney-General gave as an instance a type of propaganda which he described as an insult to members of the forces. Rejection was moved by Labourite Lawson, who described the bill as tremendous and dangerous experiment.—Reuter.

DETERMINED TO PASS SILVER BILL

U. S. Senators Get Busy In Washington

WASHINGTON, April 16

"We won't give up the fight. We will do our best to pass a good silver bill over the President's veto if necessary" declared the Western States representatives on the silver bloc on learning Speaker Rainey's announcement while a Special Silver Committee has unanimously demanded the immediate passage of silver legislation.

Meanwhile the Democrat representative Mr. White has introduced a resolution for investigation by it of all gold transactions since March 1.

Mr. White alleges that speculators made in excess of 225,000,000 dollars since President Roosevelt's proclamation increasing the price of gold.—Reuter.

ELECTION RIOTS.

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, April 17.

Recent arrivals at Athens from the Island of Rhodes report 5 killed and 25 wounded in the disturbances in village Salachi in connection with the recent municipal elections, when the Italians (who govern the Island) were forced to fire on a mob, while it is also reported that the villagers thereafter fled to the mountains, where they were bombed by the Italian aircraft, while the Italian destroyer bombarded Salachi.

Italian reports declare the affair as a merely drunken brawl between the peasants returning from the village fete and the brawl was quelled by the local police. Nine peasants were injured of whom 2 died later, all brawlers being arrested. The island population is almost entirely Greek.

Princes Bill Won't Stop Black-Mail

Elders Attack Protection Measure, But House Stands By Govt.

NEW DELHI April 17

The Tariff Textile Protection Bill, which was passed overnight in the Legislative Assembly was tabled in the Council of State today which met to dispose of the States Protection Bill.

Sir K. Ramunni Menon from Madras, who has been nominated to the Council of State vice Sir Kurma Reddi took the oath of allegiance.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga asked when the proceedings or the results of the Economic Conference of Provincial Ministers recently held in Delhi would be published.

Sir Alan Parsons replied that an announcement would be made on the subject at a very early date.

PRINCES BILL.

The detailed consideration of the States Protection Bill was taken up by the House.

Mr. Mehrotra opposed clause two regarding conspiracy to over-awe the administration of a State on the ground that Section 121-A I. P. C. already provided to meet the offence. Moreover, there was no definition in the Bill so that the clause as it stood would lead to different interpretations.

Sir B. I. Mitter, Law Member, contended that Section 121-A provided only against the Government in British India and it did not cover offences against States Administrations.

The clause was adopted.

EXCITEMENT.

Some excitement was caused when the press clause was taken up. The President, Sir Mancekji Dadabhoy, said that Mr. Jagdish Prasad had given notice of amendment for its deletion as it was negative in character, he ruled it out of order. He would, however, allow Mr. Jagdish Prasad an opportunity to speak on the clause.

Mr. Mehrotra raised a point of order and said that similar amendments were discussed in the Assembly and provincial Councils. He asked on what grounds this amendment was not in order here

NOT CONCERNED WITH OTHERS.

The President observed that discretion entirely rested with the Chair for the conduct of the business of this House and he was not concerned with the practice elsewhere.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad opposing the clause feared that honest criticism and mere reprodcction of facts would come under this mischievous clause. He quoted several opinions in support of his contention.

Mr. Kalikar supported Mr. Jagdish Prasad with reinforced arguments.

The Law Member after clearing up legal points emphasised that the Bill was to protect the States Administrations and had nothing to do with the person of the Ruler or the Princes.

The passing of this measure was necessary for peace and tranquility not merely of Indian States, but also of British India.

A MISFIT.

Mr. Mehrotra and Mr. Hosain Imam opposing the Bill considered that the press clause was a misfit in the Bill.

Sir David Devadass, ex-Judge of the Mardas High Court, urged the House to trust the Government which contained able men who were generous and sympathetic towards the public.

Mr. Kaparde also supported the bill, and he solved the controversy of the public opinion. So far as the House was concerned, he said, the majority decision of the Council was public opinion.

Mr. B. J. Glancy, Political Secretary, assured the House that Government had no intention of strangling the genuine and honest press, but they did not like the sensational press and habitual black-mailers whose more game was the exploitation of the Princes.

The opposition pressed for a division and the House accepted the clause by 31 to 6 votes.

BILL WON'T STOP BLACKMAIL.

The remaining clauses of the Bill were quickly adopted without any discussion, after which Mr. Hallett moved that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Mehrotra opposing the Bill hoped that Government would at least see that the subjects were treated properly and so many assurances given by Government during the debate were not ignored.

Mr. Kalikkar thought that the Bill intead of stopping blackmail would create greater mischief and make Princes and Rulers corrupt in perpetuity.

Mr. Hossain Imam further reiterated his objections to clauses Two and Three.

Mr. Radaali who supported the Bill urged the House to pass it, so that it could be given a fair trial.

Syed Padshah also supported.

After a brief reply by Mr. Hallett the Bill was passed.

TEXTILE BILL ON FRIDAY.

Sir Fazli Hussain making a statement of business said that, according to the desire of the Opposition members, the House would be sitting on Friday, 20th April, to consider the Textile Protection Bill. There would be no sitting during the Muhurram holidays and the Council would be left with several Bills to pass on and after Thursday, 26th April.—A. P.

CRERAR DEFENDS WHITE PAPER SCHEME

Says Present System Has Exhausted Itself

LONDON, April 17.

"When the problems to be solved are without precedent, our practice has been to have courage and use new expedients", declared Sir James Crerar, referring to the White Paper Proposals at a meeting of the East India Association.

The existing system of Government has exhausted its potentialities. We reached the limits of the period of transition for which it is intended to provide. Further transition is now provided for, because we are not yet, in view of the present conditions, admitting even the very relative degree of finality.

The White Paper proposals represent an effort to offer a constructive solution for the difficulties generally admitted, reasonable satisfaction of Indian ambitions and scope for natural organic development which may obviate any drastic readjustments in too near a future. It is possible that this may be done by other means, but none hitherto has been presented. It is better to proceed upon a maturely considered plan than to postpone action until we are obliged to improvise dangerously, under the compulsion of the events, what should have been opportunely done with deliberation and good-will.—Reuter.

SUICIDE OF JAPANESE NAVAL ATTACHE

NAPLES, April 16.

Mr. Sinsuke Ohtani, the Japanese Naval Attache in Rome was found hanging in his hotel bedroom.—Reuter.

JUTE GODOWN ON FIRE

Fire Fighters' Battle To Bring Blaze Under Control Fails

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Fire Brigade is fighting a disastrous fire which broke out this afternoon in a jute godown. After an hour's working the fire is still unextinkuished, and it is feared, will rage for a long time, in spite of the efforts of firemen who are straining every nerve to bring the fire under control. Three Indian firemen have so far been injured. A. P.

GENERAL STRIKE PROPAGANDA

The Joint Strike Committee has arranged the following meetings:

To-day meeting at Delisle Road and Lalbaug.

Thursday.—Meeting at Fergusson Road, and Worli, Buvan Chawls.

Friday.—Meeting at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, and Kurla.

Saturday.—Meeting at Shivri, Dharavi, and Naigaon.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Chandrakant mill have gone on strike as a protest against alleged cut in their wages.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX

Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No, 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

Readers' Views

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The statement made by the Hon. the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly in regard to the release of the political prisoners does not go very far inasmuch as political prisoners other than the C. D. prisoners do not seem to be covered by it. This fear is strengthened by what Sir Samuel Hoare has said in the House of Commons. According to him persons convicted of sedition will not be released. This seems to be a clear hint that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will not be released. The popular view, however, is that if he is not released, then the release of other prisoners will not be regarded as release, at all. What is after all the idea underlying the release? It means, at least to a lay man, that Government is prepared to take the Congress—and through it the country—back into its friendship, that in future co-operation will be the order of the day and that henceforth no bitterness will be allowed to mar the relations between the people and Government. If this interpretation is correct, then it further means that Government is anxious to create a favourable atmosphere for the reception of the forthcoming reforms. But this cannot be done as long as a single individual remains in the jail on account of his political convictions.

It is high time that Government should act with imagination and statesmanship by proclaiming a general amnesty to all those persons who have been convicted of political offences, including the prisoners of the Martial Law days, the Meerut Conspiracy Case and others. If Government really wants to capture the hearts of the people it should do something big and should see that no rancour is left in the heart of even a single individual. This will be the second big thing since the late Queen Victoria's famous proclamation of 1858. Let us trust and believe that Lord Willingdon, who is so anxious to become the first constitutional Governor-General of India, will try to become another Lord Canning, the kind-hearted. At that time some jackals had no doubt criticised his policy, but the verdict of history has been quite different. Similarly it is quite possible that the action of general amnesty may be regarded as "weakness" on the part of Government, but the future historian will write an altogether different story. Will Lord Willingdon rise to the occasion and do something big?—Yours etc.,

"ICONOCLAST."

Bombay, April 17.

Indian Christians And Public Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam struck the right note at the Budget debate of the Madras Legislaive Council when he raised the question of inadequate representation of Indian Christians in the public services, particularly in the higher administrative ranks. In the Bombay Presidency matters are somewhat different. Some years ago Government introduced the recruitment of backward classes, and Indian Christians of the Presidency—at least the Catholic section of it, the East Indians, Mangalorians and Goans—were classified amongst those educationally advanced. The unhappy sequel has been that this section of Indian Christians has been unduly crowded out.

The public services are maintained solely in the interest of the public. It is inequitable, therefore, to give preference to any particular community—backward or advanced—to the detriment of other communities. The preference shown at present for those belonging to the backward classes is to bring them in line with the advanced ones and permit them adequate representation in the services. It was never the intention of the Government orders underlying the subject to apply the principle of recruitment of backward classes for the purpose of ousting the advanced classes. In the first welter of clashing opinions and interpretations this fundamental principle appears to be clouded. It would be well if some members of the Bombay Legislative Council sounded a note of warning also, so that the authorities are apprised in time of what may turn out to be a standing grievance.—Yours, etc.,

F. D. MELTON.

Bombay, April 14.

Intermediate Examination Papers

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to say something about the unusual papers of Indian Administration and Persian set in the Intermediate Arts Examination in March, 1934. There is a general cry that they are difficult and unusual. It is strange that every year one or two papers are set which are beyond the students' power to answer properly.

I, therefore, trust that the examiners will be lenient in assigning marks and thus avoid the loss of unnecessary expenses and precious time of the students.—Yours etc.,

A STUDENT.

Treaty With Bhavnagar

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Speaking on the Budget in the Legislative Assembly on Saturday last on the diversion of trade to Bhavnagar, Sir Leslie Hudson expressed himself thus:—"While a treaty is a treaty and a treaty is not to be deemed a scrap of paper some solution of the problem must be arrived at."

Many of your readers would like to know the exact nature of the treaty arrived at between Government and the Bhavnagar State. So far as my knowledge goes at a certain stage in the history of Bhavnagar it rendered yeoman's service to the British Government by driving away pirates from the waters off the coast of Kathiawar and the ports of Surat and Broach. As a reward for this service the British Government shared with the State half of the customs duties realised at the ports of Bhavnagar, Surat and Broach. Later on an arrangement was arrived at by which Bhavnagar was allowed to retain full share of its own customs duties and to forego its claim to half the share of similar duties, collected by Government at Surat and Broach. It is in this manner that Bhavnagar has come to appropriate all the customs duties without giving any rebate to Government for goods going out into British territories.

Now a question arises whether any new arrangement can be arrived at without infringing any of the terms of the treaty referred to above.—Yours, etc.,

S.E.

Bombay.

Remember Bihar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As mentioned in para I of my letter which appeared in your issue of the 20th ultimo, I beg to send herewith Rs. 5 as my second instalment towards the fund started by you, and hope the same would be accepted as such.

It is commonly known that for relief and reconstruction Bihar needs several crores which Government shall have to find anyhow. Temporary but immediate relief alone would require a crore and more as roughly estimated. The summer with its intense heat has already begun and people in the unfortunate province would anyhow pull on for these two months by stretching themselves in the open, if necessary. But the plight of the people would be inconceivably hard in the rainy season, and the Central Relief Committee would be at its wit's end to find accommodation, which will give shelter from the rains and inclement weather to thousands of helpless men, women and children. The funds so far collected are too meagre for the huge work and the question is how to keep pace with the recurring demand for funds.

All credit to the vast number of your readers and the public, who have so promptly and generously responded to your appeal. But I would request you, Mr. Editor, to appeal to them not to rest content with the notion that they have done their part and have nothing more to do. I would take the liberty to suggest, with a view to ensure a continuous flow of funds, that every head of a family or every earner, be he a professional man, a merchant, a trader, or an employee in any office, Government or private, should make it a sacred duty to set aside, for some months, a faction of his monthly income as if an extra person is thrust on his house-hold to be provided for, and send the same to you every month so as to enable you to continue your remittances to the committee.

As you know, according to the Hindu calendar from Saturday last 14th instant commenced the intercelary month, Adhik Vaishakh (Purshottam Mas). It is held sacred by Hindus in general and a fair amount is given away in charity during this month. This is followed by marriage season for another two months, at the end of which, the annual Chaturmas begins. There would thus be a period of six to seven months, during which time some amount of money is given away in charity by Hindus in various forms. A part of this amount can conveniently be earmarked for Bihar relief. Similarly members of non-Hindu communities might as well contribute their mite in the manner suggested above during their respective religious and festive occasions. Thus if every man or woman belonging to every community were to "remember Bihar" and try as best as possible to give something in charity for the devastated province, and contributions continue to be received in your office from month to month, the Central Relief Committee will be put to ease and final its hands free to render help as best it can. Needless to say all this requires careful handling and efficient organisation, and this can be done efficiently through your columns the "Sentinel" and the "Samachar," by impressing upon the various communities the importance and the urgent need of the moment.—Yours etc.

M. B. JOSHI,
62 Dadyshet Agiari Lane,
Bombay 2.

Have You Contributed For Relief Of Your Unfortunate Fellowmen?

Remember Bihar Needs 15 Crores For Work Of Reconstruction

On Tuesday our readers contributed Rs. 138–7–0.
The total collections up to date to our Fund amount to Rs. 2,19,338–7–0.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below list of contributions received on Tuesday:—

	Rs.	as.
N. L.	37	8
N C Iyer	3	0
Meherji B Khory	5	0
Order of God	5	0
Mohandas	1	0
In Secret Memory of late Bai Vabid Erachshaw	15	0
Narbheram D Mehta	5	0
Sympathiser A P	5	0
M B Joshi Monthly contribution (2nd instalment)	5	0
Honoris Cousa	6	0
K A Venkatesan	1	7
Bai Hirbai Rahimbhai Charitable Trust Girls School through Parmanand	10	0
Late Kanchangauri Parmanand Talajavala through Parmanand	2	0
R D Baliwala	5	0
Pranshankar G. Station Master, Elphinstone Rd.	7	8
Jashwantlal Narotamdas Shroff	25	0

Churchill's Reckless Gamble

WHY HE OPPOSES CONCESSION TO INDIA

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Churchill's great gamble on the Indian stakes has reached another and more disquieting stage. He did not carry his resolution at the meeting of the Conservative Central Council last week, but the majority against him was so negligible as to cause the deepest apprehension in those who are concerned for the future of India. Mr. Churchill's object is to swing the Conservative opinion of the country against the Government so formidably as to defeat the scheme for an Indian constitution, writes A. G. Gardiner in the "Star."

His motive is two-fold. I do not question the sincerity of his opposition to the cause of the self-government of India. Mr. Churchill is always sincere. The misfortune is that he can be equally sincere on either side of a question as he showed in the case of Ireland.

THE CHANCE OF A COMEBACK

I have no doubt that had he been in the Government he would to-day have been a convinced supporter of the Government's policy. But he was left out of the Government, and that unforgivable humiliation has confirmed him in his hostility to their Indian policy. With the eye of a strategist, he saw that that policy offered the most vulnerable point of attack. If he was to have what is called in the ring "a come-back" in politics, he must capture the Conservative Party, and the Indian issue was clearly the one that gave him his chance.

Taken in the mass, Conservative opinion is no more sympathetic with the idea of self-government for India than it was yith the idea of self-government for Ireland. Mr. Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Irwin and the responsible leaders of the party have been converted to the cause by the sheer compulsion of facts. They realise that if the British occupation of India is to continue a new basis of relationship must be established. We must govern India by consent or not govern it at all.

HOLDING DOWN INDIA BY FORCE

What is the alternative to that policy? It is government by force. That was possible once but it is no longer possible in the face of the new, self-conscious India that has come into being in the last generation. In the end we found that it was impossible to hold Ireland by force, and Mr. Churchill was a powerful member of the Government that finally conceded Home Rule.

But the holding down of an insurgent Ireland was a trifle compared with the task that would be involved in holding down an insurgent India. That country is not close to our shores, as Ireland is. It is 6,000 miles away. It is not a small territory, with a small population. It is a continent nearly as big and quite as populous as Europe. To hold such a country by force the army of occupation would have to be increased fivefold and the police would have to be multiplied beyond all reckoning.

A POSSIBLE DISASTER

How long could such a drain on the resources of the country be sustained, and what would be the condition of India at the end of a year or five years? What would be the situation here? The Government that entered on such an enterprise would crash, and in its place would come a Labour Government, which would repudiate the whole policy of repression and make a settlement with India under the worst possible conditions, and probably on the most disastrous terms, both for India and this country.

It is these considerations that have converted Mr. Baldwin and his Conservative colleagues to the cause of government by consent. They see that Britain has no future in India on any other terms. There are risks, of course, but they are not comparable with the risks and the certainties that are involved in an attempt to govern India with the iron hand.

FAVOURABLE OMENS

Moreover, we have seen how responsive Indian sentiment is to wise statesmanship, and what abundant promise there is for the future if the claims of India are reasonably conceded. The London Conferences and the White Paper policy of the Government have changed the atmosphere of India. There is confidence that Britain is honestly determined to carry through her pledges, and that assurance has created a new temper all over India. The Congress spirit has calmed down. Lord Willingdon's mingled firmness and good faith has made a deep impression on the Indian public. Gandhism has lost its virulence and Gandhi himself has divetred all his passion to the task of helping the depressed classes—a cause in which he knows he has the full sympathy of the British raj.

In short, all the omens are favourable for carrying through the settlement of the greatest constitutional task that British statesmanship has ever had to face. It is a task about which instructed opinion of all kinds, both in India and Great Britain, is practically unanimous.

ANGLO-INDIANS CONVERTED

I had a conversation a few days ago with an enlightened Conservative Member of Parliament of the younger school, who had just returned from a tour in India. He had taken the tour in order to ascertain for himself the feeling of the Anglo-Indian community there.

He confessed that he had gone out with strong reserves in regard to the White Paper policy of the Government. "But," he said, "my experience then was decisive and overwhelming. With two exceptions I did not meet any Englishman in India, whether in the professional, trading or political classes, who did not take the view, not merely that the White Paper policy was wise, but that it offered the only possible condition on which the maintenance of the British connection with India only on terms of goodwill and co-operation with the Indian peoples."

The issue depends on whether the rank and file of the Conservative party will back Mr. Baldwin and the official leaders of the party of Mr. Churchill's reckless gamble with the Indian empire.

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

(Continued from Page 8).

Free State had done away with women jurors "to save them from having to sit up at night in a room where men might be. In my country, they have solemnly agreed that women shall not take part in any sports where men are engaged. That is not very important but it is a sign of the times. I was profoundly shocked when I first came to hear that Miss Tennant was going to throw over the political party to which she had belonged and in which she believed because she was marrying a man of another party. She said a woman's first duty was to help her husband but that seems to me a low ambition. It would be sounded rather absurd if Ruth had added: "And thy party shall be my party." It may be recalled that Miss Tenant married Mr. Walter Elliott on Monday last.

Houston Offer Withdrawn.

Lady Houston has withdrawn the offer which she made to the Government of £200,000 for the air defence of London. She has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister saying: "I alone have dared to point out the dire need and necessity for an air defence for London. You have muzzled others who have deplored this shameful neglect, for London is the only capital in Europe without any air defence. For the last four months my offer of £200,000 to supply this crying need has been before you and your Government, but has been ignored because I have spoken the truth about you, your own "amour propre" being of more importance in your eyes than the safety of London. Therefore, with my heart full of sorrow and despair, I am at last forced to withdraw this offer. You have treated my patriotic gesture with a contempt such as no other Government in the world would or could have been guilty of towards a patriot. You have flippantly behaved as if my offer was a personal matter only concerning yourself, but the safety of London is of the greatest national importonce to every Englishman and Englishwoman the wide world over, and as such the Prime Minister of England ought to consider it."

Two thousand London girl telephone operators will demonstrate against the Postmaster-General's plan for them to work nights, in the Memorial Hall next Wednesday. Last year the P. M. G. announced a scheme for the girls to work until 11 in the night instead of until 8 o'clock, in which it was stated that the later service would be voluntary for estabished girls—those who had been in the telephone service for two years. New girls, however, would have to agree to work until 11 p.m. At present the evening hours before midnight are worked by the full-time night male telephonists, assisted by part-time men. They now propropose to dismiss these part-time men and to replace them with girls displaced by the automatic exchanges.

With reference to the news that the Maharaj Kumar of Kutch has been nominated to play at this year's Wimbledon lawn tennis championships, the "Star" the sporting evening London paper says, "He is better known on the Riviera than in his own country." Comments are superfluous but this is what the "Daily Worker," the organ of the Communist Party has to say. "Quite a lot of Indian princes like that. But where does the Maharaj get the wherewithal to become well-known on the Riviera? The peasants of Kutch might be able to tell."

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

The Mayoral election is over and for one year again there will be relaxation from the usual cajolery, persuasion, and coaxing attendant on the canvassing for votes. One thing, however, the new Mayor should do. He should try to do away with the practice of too many speeches at the mayoral election and also on the death of a Councillor. The speeches in many respects are exactly similar with this exception that one set of speeches is meant for the appreciation of the retired Mayor and another for condolence. If on such occasions a resolution is moved, seconded and supported by one or two well-known or senior Councillors in brief speeches, it would be more becoming and dignified. When, however, speeches are delivered by fifteen and twenty Councillors one after the other, practically all repeating the same things, an atmosphere of boredom is created, and the House feels tired while the Councillors as a relaxation indulge in conversation to while away the time rather than listen to the speeches. This practice should be put a stop to.

Our Trams

Our trams are tortuously slow. Not only do they halt every few steps (this could be extenuated as being convenient to passengers) but their speed is so deplorably slow that an enterprising bullock-cart driver might feel justified in racing them. Through narrow lanes, and meandering streets, the trams pass—slowly, lingeringly, as if they are very reluctant to reach their destination. To go from, say, Bori Bunder to Parel would almost appear to take about as much time as it takes the Deccan Queen to go from Bombay to Poona! And one has the feeling of being on a long journey to some other country. We do not mean to say that our trams should vie with the Deccan Queen in speed, but what we do want to emphasize is that it could be considerably increased without endangering the safety of pedestrians or passengers. The only place where our trams attain a tolerably high speed is between Dhobi Talao and Bori Bunder.

And, since we are on the subject of trams, we might as well improve the occasion by pointing out the ubiquity of those small but fell enemies of human peace and comfort—the bugs. It is high time these destructive insects were exterminated from off the seats in trams—or by the time they have heightened the speed of trams in any appreciable degree, we shall have lost all our blood.

Released Prisoners

The administrative report of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society for the last year presents an interesting reading. Relief to 696 persons was given during the year in the shape of doles in cash, clothing, food and passage money. The total amount thus distributed to the released prisoners was Rs. 1,078, while the salaries for distributing the same, etc. came to Rs. 1,439, viz: nearly one-third more than the doles given to the released prisoners! The released prisoners at the average hardly got Re. 1/8 dole.

Plan To Widen Franchise Of Indian Merchants Chamber

Committee Discuss Shroff's Resolution For Giving Right To Vote To All Members Of Affiliated Bodies But Prefer To Take Legal Opinion

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber considered at its meeting on Tuesday the resolution of Mr. A. D. Shroff for broadening the franchise of the Chamber for Assembly and Council elections.

According to the present arrangement, associations affiliated to the Indian Merchants Chamber send only one representative to the Chamber and thus have only one vote in elections to the legislatures. This, according to the Nationalist section, makes the Chamber a pocket borough of vested interests. Mr. Shroff's resolution aims at adding to the electoral rolls of the Chamber all members of the affiliated associations as voters for elections to legislatures.

OBJECT OF MOVE.

This is intended to democratise the Chamber and broadbase franchise giving free scope to all members of the affiliated associations. Mr. Shroff wanted that the Committee should forward the resolution for approval to the General body meeting coming off at the end of this month, so that the Government might be asked to make the necessary alterations.

QUESTION AND REPLY.

During the discussion, one member is reported to have raised a point of order whether they could discuss the resolution, in view of their previous resolution of boycott of legislatures.

To this, the reply was given that their self-imposed abstinence from participating in Councils did not take away their right to send representatives to legislatures, if and when they chose, and the resolution raised wider issues and was not concerned merely with Council entry.

FOR LEGAL OPINION.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, who presided had his doubts whether the alterations proposed in the resolution could be carried out under the rules of the present constitution of the Chamber. So it was proposed to take legal opinion on the matter before reaching final conclusions.

MODY WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

It is understood that Mr. H. P. Mody who resigned from the Committee of the Chamber as a sequel to its attitude on Lees-Mody Pact, has withdrawn his resignation. He continues to be a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber.

BENGAL HIT BY GALE & FLOODS

Boats Sink In River At Two Places

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Extensive damage to house property as well as to the mango crop has been caused by a severe storm, which passed over Serajganj, Natore, Faridpur and Pabna in Bengal, Dhubri in Assam and Dumka in Bihar on the Hindu New Year's Day.

The storm was accompanied, in each instance, by torrential rains. Several boats sank in the river at Fuljhore and Serajganj, but no loss of life has been reported so far.—A.P.

Bihar Governor Thanks Calcutta Mayor

CALCUTTA, April 17.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa says: "I must appreciate your hope that the ties formed between your great city and the Province of Bihar will prove strong and enduring in the future and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to you and to your committee as well as to the citizens of Calcutta for their very generous response to the appeal for assistance in relieving the distress occasioned in Bihar.—A.P.

GALLOWS INSTEAD OF LIFE SENTENCE

Appeal Court Takes Grave View Of Double Murder

KARACHI, April 17.

Lal Moladin, who was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Larkana, on the alleged charge of double murder, preferred an appeal in the High Court Bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, where he has been sentenced to death.

According to the prosecution story, the accused is related to have seen his wife in the company of another Mohammedan, when he got infuriated and killed both of them on the spot.—United Press.

7 KILLED IN CEMENT FACTORY FIRE

PESHAWAR, April 17.

Seven labourers, it is reported were killed as a result of a fire at the Wah Cement Factory in the Campbellpur district, Punjab, caused by the bursting of gun-powder intended to blow cement mounds.—A.P.

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Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.

ASSEMBLY PASSES TEXTILE PROTECTION BILL

(Continued From Page 14.)

dian industry might be placed at the mercy of Japan.

"FROGS IN WELL."

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that Bombay millowners were like the frogs in the well, almost eaten up by their internal inefficiency, and if they were to say that they could carry on only with protection then he feared that there would be a revulsion of feeling in the country. Even after so many years of spoon-feeding, if the industry was to remain nothing more than a White Elephant he would say: "Down with Bombay millowners." Personally he did not like huge mills. He would rather have small factories spread all over the country to enable the villagers to earn something at the time they had no employment. India had vast resources which if development would make her a marvel in the industrial world. He urged upon Government the need for an industrial re-planning on economic lines. Mr. Ranga Iyer did not like the attitude of millowners towards hand-loom weavers, whom they tried to cripple at every opportunity. He warned the millowners hiat they would have to reckon with the agriculturist and in the days to come they should so organise themselves as to meet competition from Japan and Britain

CHALLENGE TO MODY.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that Mr. Mody had accused the Assembly of being hostile to the textile industry. The speaker challenged that statement, pointing out that it was the Assembly that had all along agreed to give protection. Mr. Mody had given figures to show the industry's contribution to national economy. But what about the contribution of the public to the industry? The House was being asked to support the industry without any suggestions as to what the industry would do to improve efficiency. Until and unless such an indication was given, he must oppose the bill.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that while agreeing to protection, they did not stand committed to the principle of Imperial Preference introduced in the bill. This preference would undoubtedly hit the Indian industry eventually as had been made clear by the Tariff Board, which pointed to the effectiveness of the competition from the United Kingdom. The Indo-Japanese and Indo-Lancashire agreements had made three trade divisions, namely, the Indian producer, the Japanese producer and the Lancashire producer, shutting out other foreign countries. This would result in serious danger to the economic life of the country and would make India's position in foreign markets hopeless.

MUST REALISE POSITION

Talib Mehdi Khan referred to benefits accruing from the bill and said that the bill had brought an awakening among agriculturists. The agriculturist would not now take things lying down and it was therefore better than his position was realised and steps taken soon to ameliorate his lot.

CLOSURE APPLIED.

The closure war applied and replying to the debate Sir Joseph Bhore claimed that the bill would hold the balance fairly between conflicting interests. He was glad that there was a wholesome tendency to regard demands for protection with a critical eye. But they must not forget that the interests of agriculture and industry were inextricably mixed up with those of labour. Nor should they ignore the fact that a very large percentage of cotton cloth consumed in India came from Indian mills. Anything done to affect the industry would, therefore, recoil on Indian labour. Similarly in the case of the hosiery industry, to which also protection was given, they had been giving help to the small man, the cottage worker.

Dr. Ziauddin interrupting: No.

Sir Joseph Bhore affirmed without fear of contradiction that they had helped the cottage worker

COTTON, YARN AND SILK.

Referring to Mr. Raju's speech, Sir Joseph said that machinery had already been set in motion on the question of the revision of the Companies Act. The Commerce Member hoped that as a result of the forthcoming investigation, there would emerge legislation of importance to India. Regarding cotton yarn and artificial silk piecegoods and raw silk, Sir Joseph stated that if the duties proposed failed to achieve their object, Government would have to reconsider the position. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Joseph further stated that the Mody-Lees Agreement did not in any way exercise an influence on the Indo-Japanese conversations. As for raw silk, Government proposed to watch the course of the price and Sir Joseph added: "We shall not be justified in allowing the protection given to this industry to be defeated by still further serious lowering of prices. But the master key to the permanent improvement of this industry lies in research. Government are considering how to improve research and if Government find further research necessary I am sure we shall have the support of the Assembly."

Concluding Sir Joseph said that economic conditions all the world over were too disturbed to enable the prophesy to be made with any degree of confidence that the bill would definitely result in advantage to India. But in historic circumstances in which they were able to carry on friendly negotiations they placed the interests of India first and they would pursue those interests to the best of their ability.

The bill as amended was passed by 44 against 19 votes.

The Assembly adjourned till Tuesday morning.

CENTRAL OFFICE COLLECTIONS

Over Rs. 59,000 Sent For Bihar Relief

The following are further contributions received at the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, Kalbadevi Road, for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Mr. N. D. Vaknalli, being the prize amount received by him from Messrs. Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
A Parsi sympathiser for purchase of Khaddar	25	0	0
Mr. Sane thro' Parekh Stores	20	0	0
Office Book collections	3	12	0
Box collections thro' Messrs. Mehta & Co.	2	4	3
Sane-Dikshit	0	6	0
Carlton Cinema Benefit Show proceeds (4th instalment)	11	14	0
	113	4	3

The following persons have sent us clothes for distribution in the 'quake stricken area:—

The Gujarati Seva Mandal, Bandra.
A Parsi sympathiser.
Mr. Alloysius Braganza.

OVER RS. 89,000.

The total amount collected so far by the Central Office of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee is Rs. 59,209-7-8 out of which Rs. 59,132-1-5 have been transmitted to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Committee either direct or through Bombay Mayor's Citizens' Relief Committee.

The Central Office has now called for the coupon books and registers from the various centres and persons to whom these were given for the purpose of collecting funds and as soon as they are received, the accounts will be duly closed and audited and a statement sent to press for publication for the information of the general public.

"DEVASTATED BIHAR THROUGH JAWAHARLAL'S LENSES."

The above publication, both in English and Hindi, is available at the Central Office of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, either at its Chotalal Building Office, 2nd Floor during office hours. Both these offices are situated at Kalbadevi Road, near Bhagwadi Theatre. The price of the book in each edition is Rs. 1|- per copy.

As the entire proceeds of this publication will go to the Bihar Central Relief Committee, the public are requested to buy the book and thus contribute their mite to the sacred cause.

'QUAKE SHOCKS AGAIN

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Darjeeling experienced a slight shock of earthquake early on Saturday morning. The shock was short-lived and no damage is reported.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt at Sirajganj on the eve of the Bengali New Year. This is the first shock since January 15.—A. P.

KARACHI EDITOR IN TROUBLE

KARACHI, April 17.

An echo of the shooting of a notorious dacoit chief Abdul Rahman was heard in the court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Larkhana yesterday when the case instituted by Mr. Hobson, Superintendent of Police, Larkhana, against Rijumal Agana, Editor of the Sansar Samachar, Karachi, came up for hearing.

The complainant alleged that the Editor accused him of a failure to do his duty with regard to the capture of the dacoit chief, who was eventually shot dead by the police and urged the Government to prosecute Mr. Hobson for negligence to do his public duty as the head of the police in Larkhana District.

The hearing is adjourned till Wednesday.—A. P.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6).

Bharari with a programme for the expansion.

MORE WASTAGE

I am afraid this is an example of how a sound educationist and able and shrewd administrator is likely to advocate policies in the heat of zeal for the good cause, policies which from a different stand point he himself would regard as quite bad. A scheme which conduces merely to the spread of literacy and does not provide for its effective retention is of no permanent value. Even now the education given with nearly 40 pupils under one teacher is absolutely unsound, inefficient and so is soon forgotten, and therefore, the money spent on it is a lamentable waste; then what will happen when the number is increased to 60 can only be imagined. I do not think that the ideal before an educationist or an administrator should be only to bring to school all the boys of school going age. No, the ideal should be to spread general but sound education. The masses are to be made fit to enjoy the rights of citizenship in the new political conditions; and that kind of so called education as is aimed at under Mr. Parulekar's scheme is not going to confer any boon upon the masses. The analogy of England and other countries is misleading. The conditions in England fifty years ago were quite different from those prevailing in India to-day. Besides, in a tropical country like India the strain of 'managing' 60 boys would be unbearable. The question of accommodation is also a difficult administrative problem. There are at present very few schools, if any at all, which possess rooms spacious enough to accommodate 60 pupils. So nearly all the present buildings will have to be pulled down, and new ones constructed. What an amount of money this would mean? Mr. Parulekar suggests shift system, in towns and advanced villages. Mr. Parulekar has given the number of pupils in the primary schools in the presidency; but he has not given the number of teachers. I presume that the statistics will show that the number of pupils per teacher even at present is on an average less than 40. So even with the present number of teachers a substantially large number of pupils would be brought under training. Then again there is another very effective means of spreading education among the masses as also among advanced sections of the community; and Mr. Parulekar does not seem to have taken that into consideration. It is becoming increasingly necessary in towns and also in advanced villages to open special schools for the children of those people who desire a different kind of education for their children than that obtainable in a state school. Let us encourage such people to start separate schools and give them some grants. Even in very backward villages there were formerly some village schools maintained by local teachers. Let us remove some of the hard restrictions in the way of such schools and the burden on the state will be lessened to a certain extent. Even now many schools have got to be closed because the attendance is very low; when compulsion is introduced there will be many villages which cannot have 60 as the number for one teacher. So statistics presented by the learned author of the book are very much misleading. So I pray to Mr. Parulekar and all other people who are anxious for a speedy salvation of the country not to be misled by mere statistics, and not to introduce measures which would surely impair the efficiency of education, but on the contrary to devise measures which would make education stronger, sounder, more efficient and more serviceful.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION

Agra Undergraduate Arrested

NAGPUR, April 16.

Jagannath Tukaram Joshi, an undergraduate of the Agra University and sometime teacher at Chhindwara has been arrested and taken to Aligarh by police on a charge of alleged impersonation.

It is stated that Joshi appeared in the M.A. examination of the Aligarh University under the assumed name of Jagannath Govind Joshi, a graduate of the Nagpur University and passed the previous M. A. but absented from the final after appearing in three papers.

As police scented impersonation, Joshi was arrested and taken to Aligarh by the Grand Trunk Express under police escort.—United Press.

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Latest Commercial News

BRIGHTEST BRITISH BUDGET

New York Cotton Prices 1 Point Down

BIG FALL IN LONDON SILVER BUT GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY

Heavy Slump In Chicago Grains

BOMBAY, April 17.

On Tuesday, the sterling-dollar cross-rate opened steady and moved within narrow fluctuations. The sterling franc cross-rate improved a little.

BEARISH EFFECT ON NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market ruled bearish on account of a big slump in silver prices and on lower Liverpool cables. Unfavourable prospects with regard to the silver legislation had a bearish effect. There was some speculative buying at the decline.

BIG FALL IN SILVER PRICES.

The London gold price ruled slightly easy but silver witnessed a big fall in sympathy with a decline in American silver.

LIVERPOOL AND CHICAGO WHEAT WEAK.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices ruled weak with a sharp fall to-day. Argentine linseed was barely steady.

GILT-EDGEDS SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange displayed inactivity while gilt-edged securities were steady.

BRITISH BUDGET AND BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

The British Budget for the current year showing a surplus of £31 million is the brightest of all previous ones. Entering the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said to the pressmen: "I hope my proposals will be felt very satisfactory beginning with a return to better times."

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 17.

Previous closing rate	.....	11.63
To-day's opening rate	.....	11.50
Difference	.....	—.13
To-day's closing rate	.....	11.62
Difference	.....	—.01
Broach Expectation July	.....	Rs. 199

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 17.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.01
To-day's opening rate	.....	5.91
Difference	.....	—.10
To-day's closing rate	.....	5.90
Difference	.....	—.11

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 17.

Unfavourable prospects with regard to the silver legislation had a bearish effect on New York cotton market and the decline in prices was further accentuated by a slump in silver prices and lower Liverpool cables. The session was characterised with up and down fluctuations.

Operations in May option commenced 13 points lower at 11.50 and for a brief spell when trading was done at 11.49 the market showed an upward trend but the rise was marked within 3 or 4 points. Low levels however encouraged speculative buying which helped May to rise to 11.59 but later profittaking reduced prices, May recording 11.53.

The New York cotton prices finally closed at 11.62 with a de line of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 17.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.95/11.94) 11-63/11/60
October (12.08/12.07) 11-76/11.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 17

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.99) 5.86
American May (5.99) 5.85
Egyptian July (8.30) 8.08
Egyptian July (8.30) 8.08

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 17.

10-45 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened with a decline of 13 points so, Broach J-A. was traded in at Rs. 197.4 and later at Rs. 198.4 as the New York futures were only 8 points down.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 17.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 16-4-34	6955000	7683000
Receipts Yesterday 16-4-34	12000	12000
Exports to date 16-4-34	6324000	6403000
Stock at Ports 13-4-34	3069000	4290000
Stock Interior Towns 13-4-34	1558000	1807000
Stock Liverpool 13-4-34	1045000	830000
Visible Supply 13-4-34	7001000	8638000
Quantity in Sight 13-4-34	10820000	11535000
Quantity out of Sight 13-4-34	1082000	9701000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 17.

Previous closing	.....	5.15 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.15 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 17.

Previous closing	.....	5.15 7/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.15 3/4
To-day's closing	.....	5.15 1/4
Difference	.....	—.00 5/8

FRANC RATE.

London, April 17.

Previous closing	.....	78.21
To-day's opening	.....	78.21
To-day's closing	.....	78.03
Difference	.....	—.0.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 17.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.15 3/4 and moved within narrow fluctuations, later it being quoted at 5.15 1/2.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.15 1/2

Franc opened at 78.21 and slightly improved to 78.28

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 78.03

LONDON SILVER

London, April 17.

Ths market was steady.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 1/4d	19 3/4d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 17.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-14-10 1/2	£6-14-8 1/2

BULLION

London, April 17.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-14-10 1/2) £6-14-8 1/2
Silver (20 1/4d) 19 3/4d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 17.

3 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 17. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5.89 1/8) 5.89 1/2
New York on Bombay (39.00) 38.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.97 3/8) 0.97 3/8
London on Milan (60.28) 60.40
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 17.

The local silver market experienced a sudden drop in prices following Speaker Raineys statement and fall in American London silver markets. Opening at Rs. 54/12, 60/12 and 55/2 for ready, 1st and 2nd Vaishakh delivery prices moved within a narrow range but later declined on unfavourable London cables finally closing at Rs. 54/10, 60/10 and 55 gold opened steady at Rs. 33/5/9, 33/6/3 and 33/6/9 for ready 1st and 2nd Vaishakh there was not much doing and on the steady dollar prices slightly improved to Rs. 33/6, 33/6/6 and 33/7.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

London, April 17.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 52 1/2 and September at 54 3/4 prices were nearly a penny lower than the previous closing levels.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, April 17.

In sympathy with other markets prices on the Chicago Wheat Market declined to-day on commission houses selling and liquidation. July was quoted at 79-5/8 and September 80. The difference in to-days prices was from half to one cent lower than the previous closing.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 17.

Chicago oats also declined and May was quoted at 26 and July at 26.
Rye was quoted at 41.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 17.

The Argentine linseed market was barely steady with prices lower than those of the previous day. May at noon was quoted at 12.25 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 17.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£236 5/8) £238 3/8 firm.
Lead (£11 9/16) £11 1/2 barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36 1/2) £36 to £36 1/2
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

The London Stock Exchange markets Crop April-May (£16 1/4) £16 5/16 sellers.
Dundee April (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
Lightning April (£17) £17

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-7 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (5 25/32) 5 21/32 buyers.
April-June (5 29/32) 5 25/32 buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 3/8) £11 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 1/16) £11 1/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 5/8) £9 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 1/16) £9 1/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Jute Shares ruled slightly easier due to profit-taking and loss of outside support. In coals business was reported on restricted scale. In teas large volume of business was reported with rates further marked up over their last quotations. Miscellaneous showed no particular feature. Securities were weak. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 88/7; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/13; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102/1; 4 per cent loan 1943 103/5; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1934 100/8; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/12 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 107/13; 6 1/2 per cent treasury bonds 1935 105/2 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty 327.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram light 63; Baraset Basirhat light 59; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 96; Dehri Rohtas light 10/8.

Cottons:—Cawnpore textiles 2; Kesoram 3/13.

Coals:—Amalgamated 17/12; Bengal 240/8; Burrakur 14 ex div; Pench valley 38/12; Union 11/4.

Jutes:—Anglo India 390/8; Auckland 224 small lot; Budge Budge 356; Fort Gloster 572 small lot; Fort William 285 small lot; Gourepore 452/8; Howrah 56/14; India 318; Kamarhatty 558; Khardah pref 124/8 small lots; New Central 407; Oriet 226/8; Reliance 78/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal potteries 3/6; Mirzapore electric 4/14; Arthur Butler 11/10; Burn and Co. ordy 232/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 56/4; Indian standard wagon pref 121; Triton insurance 198 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 75/8.

Sugar Shares:—Balram 12; Carew and Co., 18; Champaran 22; New Savan 13/8; Samastipore 10.

Teas:—Gungaram 263; Hoolungoorie 475; Ledo 257/8; New Cinnatolliah 500 ex div; Telliapara 492/8 small lot; Tengpani 18/12.—A. P.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for 1½ crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,19,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-6-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-6-0 received approximately 78 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-8-0 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bill to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 24th April 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 27th April 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bill will be sold from Wednesday, the 18th to Monday, the 23rd April at Rs. 99-6-6 per cent, subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 11th to the 16th April 1934 amounted to Rs. 1,72,75,000.

BULLISH EFFECT OF THE BRITISH BUDGET

BRISK RALLY IN ALL INDUSTRIAL SHARES

Excited Dealings In Higher Powered Motorcar Shares

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 17.

On the Stock Exchange, business was almost at a standstill pending the budget and apart from a slight advance in gilt-edged securities, markets were uninteresting. Publication of the budget after the official hours caused a brisk rally in all leading industrials, excited dealings in higher powered motorcar shares were particularly a good feature.

Commodities all opened easier in sympathy with America but later recovered, closing generally steady but dull.

Wall Street is still nervous as a result of the last night's slump, traders generally awaiting possible action by the President.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 17. 3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets were generally inactive. Giltedgeds were steady. Industrials in general were rather irregular. Internationals were easier chiefly on Wall Street advices.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80) £80
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/8) dol 10 7/8
International Holding (dol 2 1/8) dol
Hydro Electric (dol 6 3/8) dol 5 7/8
Musical Industries (27-3) 26-10 1/2
Pinchin Johnson (38-6) 38-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (38-0) 38-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-9) 93-10 1/2
Swedish Match (9-3) 8-10 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (51-7 1/2) 51-10 1/2
University Ordinary (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Ford Motors (29-6) 29-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£10) £10
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Camera "A" (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (122-6) 122-6
P and O S N Co. Defd (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Dicstillers (93-6) 92-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (13-9) 13-9
British Celonese (14-3) 14-1 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-3) 63-0
Courtanks Ordinary (55-0) 55-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 12-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-3) 9-3
Inter Nickels (27 1/8) 27 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 7-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (228-9) 233-9
Godul (151-3) 152-6
Moddar New (73-9) 73-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (218-9) 220-0
Spring Mines (122-6) 126-3
Union Corporation (123-9) 126-3

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£57 1/4) £58 1/4
L M S Ord (£27 1/4) £27
L N E R Refd (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Southern Defds (£28 1/4) £28
Land Pass 5 per stock (£127 1/2) £128
London "C" Stock (£79) £79 1/4

Remittances To The British Treasury

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 14th April 1934 1,410,000.

Sterling purchased in India from 1st April 1934 to 14th April 1934 2,761,000.

PLAGUE IN KAIRA DISTRICT

Provisions Of Prevention Act Extended

KAIRA, April 17.

Plague having appeared at Kasari, Vadeli, Saijpur, Vatra, Dehvan and Virsad in the Kaira District, and at Patlad. Dharmaj, Jalundh, Kanjat and Kanisa in the Baroda State, on the outskirts of the Cambay State, Mr. P. J. Bhatta, Plague Prevention Officer in the Cambay State has extended the provisions of the Plague Prevention Act to Uneli, Shahpur, and Phagani, in addition to the villages previously declared to be in imminent danger of being plague infected, through their nearness with plague infected villages.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 17. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/8) £79 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 3/4) 91 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 5/8) £111 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113) £112 7/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 3/8 p.c. premium) 1 3/8 p.c. premium.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£112 1/4) 112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-0) 30-0
Dorun Tea (61-3) 61-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-6) 42-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-0) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (14-0) 13-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18) £18
East Rand Proprietary (46-1 1/2) 45-6
Rand Mines (135-7 1/2) 136-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (47-6) 48-1 1/2
Burma Oil (93-9) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10-1 1/2) 10-0
Shell Transport (51-10 1/2) 51-3
Royal Dutch (£21) £20 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 17.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 38 1/8) dol 37 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 3/4) dol 16 1/4
U. S. Steel Common (dol 52 3/8) dol 51 1/8
United States Steel preference (dol 96 7/8) unquoted.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Daodi opposed, because they thought that those merchants who had already made contracts would be put under a disadvantage.

Mr. Abdulla Haroon, though he moved an amendment that the duty should come into force from 1st May, strongly supported Mr. James' motion.

Mr. Aggarwal felt that the extension of time would enable Government to organise a better excise staff.

Mr. Mittra asked Sir George Schuster to explain why they in the Select Committee originally accepted the amendment, but later on changed their attitude after the Select Committee, by a majority, reduced the duty to One Rupee.

BIHAR FACTORIES.

Sir George Schuster replying said that the Government's attitude was neither dictated by temper nor manouvre. As regards factories in North Bihar which had been damaged by the Earthquake, the Finance Member pointed out that no definite proposal had been so far submitted for assistance. He assured them that if such a proposal was submitted with the recommendation of the Bihar Government, they would be prepared to consider it sympathatically.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

As for the collection of duties Sir George Schuster said that there would be no difficulty for collection from 1st April. The same procedure as was folowed in regard to the Finance Bill, would be followed in this case. He read out a telegram from the Cawnpore Merchants who had protected against extension and pointed out that, while mills would make double the profit, the merchants would be ruined. Financially also the amendment would result in a loss of about 18 to 20 lakhs. He, therefore, opposed it.

Opposition challenged a division and the amendment was lost by 51 votes to 34.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

No Duty, No Subvention To Bengal

Schuster's Answer To Critics Of Sugar Bill

NEW DELHI, April 17

The benches were sparsely filled when the Assembly reassembled at 11 this morning after a late night sitting.

Sir Frank Noyce moved consideration of the Trade Disputes Act Amendment Bill, which proposed to make the Act permanent. Sir Frank Noyce recalled the debate five years ago, when the Bill was originally enacted, and some members talked of its far-reaching effects. The reverberations of the debate shook the House to its foundations, but its effect outside had been very small. In fact the Act had been very little used. Tribunals had been appointed on very few occasions, and on no occasion had a penalty been imposed for a lightning strike in public utility services, and the provision had not been invoked in respect of illegal strikes and lockouts. Two tribunals were appointed, one on a dock dispute in Rangoon, and the other on retrenchment on railways, and both of them had done useful work. Opinions received were in favour of the Act being made permanent, and the necessary improvements in the enactment would be introduced later.

MAKING BILL PERMANENT

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry opposed the Bill. He found a marked difference of opinion between the employers and the employees on the question of making the Bill permanent. Government should have therefore refrained from coming forward for the purpose of making it a permanent measure. The Act restricted the right of workgood and bad.

In the former category were the provisions for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and a Court of Enquiry. But the Act restricted the fight of worker to go on strike, and thereby deprived him of the only weapon he had for enforcing his demands after appeals and representations had failed. No worker resorted to strike unless he was forced to it and he went on strike knowing its consequences to himself and his family. Labour was still unorganised and the Trade Union Movement—(message mutilated here)—and the placing on the Statute Book of such a restrictive measure together with penalty clauses should be res'sted.

Mr. H. P. Mody (Bombay Millowners Association) expressed the opinion that objection to the present measure might lose force if the Government would agree to review the operation of the Act after five years.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi felt indifferent to the Bill, and looked more as to the provisions which Government should incorporate in their proposed new bill on the subject. The right to go on strike should not be declared illegal. Secondly provision should be made so that the workers in public utility services should, whilst they agreed to abide by the restriction against general strike, be protected by the Government in the matter of old age pensions health insurance, etc.

Continuing, Mr. Joshi felt that no permanent industrial peace could be established until relations between the employers and the employees had improved, and the right of labour to share the control with capital was recognized.

Sir F. Noyce, replying to the debate, expressed the opinion that the only way to secure permanent peace was to organize trade unions on sound and healthy lines. He hoped that Mr. Joshi would divert his attention to that subject. Mr. Mody had asked for the revision of the bill within five years. This would be done when the Government came with proposals amending the bill.

Mr. Mody, interrupting, said that he wanted that after the bill was amended within next few months there should be another revision before five years.

Sir Frank Noyce replied that it would not be possible to bring forward an amending bill just yet, and he could not bind the successors of this Government five years hence.

The Trade Disputes Bill was then passed.

SUGAR EXCISE DUTY.

Sir G. Schuster moved consideration of the Sugar Excise Duty Bill. He said that Government could not afford to lose 50 lakhs, and yet maintain the financial plan of relief to the provinces. Government would therefore move the restoration of duty to 1/5 per cwt. While it might be that they might get more from sugar duty than it was estimated they might make loss on other heads. Government had already done great a deal through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to promote the development of industry and give technical assistance and promote research, and had announced that the scheme for the setting up of an Imperial Sugar Research Institute was being examined, and they hoped to take over the Harcourt Butler Institute at Cawnpore to bring the scheme to fruition. They would also collect statistics of Khandsari factories. He assured the House that Government fully recognized their responsibility in regard to the agricultural and industrial side of sugar business, and they would be able to give effect within a short period to a larger scheme of a sugar research institute.

HAROON'S PLEA.

Mr. Ramakrihna Reddy and Mr. Ranga Iyer backed the majority report and particularly pleaded the cause of Khandsari sugar.

Mr. Abdullah Haroon maintained that Government was not carrying out the Tariff Board's report and pleaded that at least new factories and those hit by the earthquake should be exempted from duty for some time.

Mr. Morgan thought that seven lakhs of rupees which Government proposed to spend on the industry would be better spent on improving the quality of the cane.

Sir Muhamad Yakub said that, as most of the Khandsari sugar producers carried on business by borrowing capital, their business would be ruined by the imposition of a small duty.

MUDALIAR'S ATTACK.

Mr. Mudaliar defended the Select Committee proposals. He did not agree that Government's financial proposals should depend on the revenue estimates from any special source. What would happen if other sources of revenue fell short

Sir George Schuster interrupting said: "If I do not get the duty on sugar then I do not consider our position safe in a policy of subvention to Bengal."

Mr. B. Das criticised the sugar manufacturers for paying low prices for cane and employing foreign chemists and engineers.

ZIAUDDIN BACKS GOVT.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed backed the Government proposals under which the industry, he estimated, would make 25 per cent profit. He asked the House to stick to the Tariff Board's proposals and change them only after another enquiry by the Board.

Bhai Pernanand thought that Government was committed to higher protection and wanted Government at least to accept the majority report.

SCHUSTER REPLIES.

Sir George Schuster was glad to have the views of the members on Khandsari industry. He assured the House that Government would not allow the agricultural industry to be stamped out, but, at the same time, did not wish to give artificial stimulus to a comparatively inefficient method of manufacture. He further assured them that the Factories Act would not be administered in such a way as to drive out of existence small cottage concerns producing Khandsari sugar. As a result of experience they will be able to devise more satisfactory method. Khandsari sugar to be taxed, it was estimated, was between 25 and 50 thousand tons.

REAL THING TO DO.

Sir George Schuster agreed with Mr. Morgan that the real thing to do was to improve the quality of the cane. As for Mr. Mudaliar's points Sir George Schuster said that it was one thing to lose revenue when calculations go wrong, but Government could not consent to embark on a programme where the commitments were greater than they could reasonably estimate the revenue to be. He asked the House neither sentimentaly to spare the factory industry, because it was young, nor Khandsari sugar because it was old, but deal with the matter on a business line.

The House agreed to take the report into consideration and proceeded to discuss the amendments to clauses.

JAMES' AMENDMENT.

Mr. James moved an amendment that the Bill should come into operation on 1st August instead of 1st April. He said the interests which he represented would be willing to accept a duty of One Rupee per hundredweight if Government on their part would agree to give effect to the duty from 1st August. This was necessary so as to enable the new factories to establish themselves.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari Dr. Ziauddin and Maulana Shafi

(Continued in column 5.)

ROOSEVELT OPPOSES SILVER BILL

BULL OPERATORS DISAPPOINTED

Heavy Selling In All Markets

SOUTH OFFERING FREELY

Bombay, April 17

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with May delivery 11.83 on lower Liverpool advices. There was scattered buying which improved prices by one point from the opening level and May delivery reached the highest level of the day.

It was reported that President Roosevelt is opposed to the Silver Bill. This official attitude was believed to be bearish as there will be no inflation in the states. Thus those who believed in inflation and were holding speculative purchases were unnerved and unloaded their purchases on an unwilling market. Advices from Southern markets were also disappointing and Basis were weakening with free offerings. There was utter absence of any selling and prices declined 22 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net decline of 22 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 30 points to 11.80c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

New Orleans cotton futures market was easy with increased selling and prices closed at a decline of 25 to 28 points. Spot cotton prices declined 24 points to 11.80c per lb.

BULLS DISAPPOINTED

Unfavourable state of the Bankhead bill and diminishing hopes of inflation influenced heavy long liquidation. It is announced that the Washington administration definitely disapproves of the enactment of any new silver legislation this session. Thus the anticipated constructive measures proved disappointing to bull operators. All markets in the States recorded sharp declines including silver which registered a decline of 120 points. It is believed that there will be further long liquidation as weather for the new crop. American crop is ideal and sales of fertilizers are large. Demand for cloth continues below the present production and in the absence of any enquiry stocks of manufactured goods are increasing.

The Liverpool Cotton future markets opened at a rise of 4 points on Monday with May delivery 6.01. There was some Bombay selling which was absorbed by local buying. Later on there was some local short covering with buying of new crop of American Cotton on Bombay account. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points. May delivery highest 6.01 and lowest 5.98. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points to 6.29d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Prices closed at a rise of 3 points with May 4.81. July 4.82 and October 4.87.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was irregular with scattered liquidation. Sakels prices closed at a decline of one point for near months while distant deliveries advanced 5 points. Spot Sakels closed one point down to 8.47d. Uppers futures were easy and closed at a loss of 5 to 6 points. Spot Upper Cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.74d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy on increased long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 14 to 18 points with May 15.29, July 15.47. November 15.52 and January 15.55. Ashmouni futures declined 12 to 18 points with April 11-67. October 11-80 and December 11-82.

LOWER PRICES.

Land preparation is progressing favourably there is ample moisture, except in the semi-arid regions of Texas and Oklahoma, where deficiency of subsoil moisture is pronounced. Planting is making good headway in the extreme southwest and in Southern Georgia and Florida, with no assigned quotas and no restrictions, except those imposed by voluntary agreements to reduce acreage. The time element, therefore, calls for prompt action by the Senate on the Bankhead Bill.

RECOVERY PROGRABBE.

While the majority of houses are advising against operations for the decline the prevailing view is that the market is likely to drift lower, on account of the lack of mill demand until the tapour crisis is averted and until the Senate increases the tax on ginnings above the quotas to 75 per cent of the market value and levies the tax at the gins themselves. It is widely realised that the entire recovery programme is at stake in the labour controversy.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.84—03 (10-16 a.m.) lowest 11.62 —25 (2-58 p.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.01 plus 04 (10-1 a.m.) lowest 5.98 plus 01 (11-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Liquidation caused by less favourable outlook bullish legislation.

New York: Decline in Grain Silver influenced by President's opposition Silver legislation: think liquidation is not yet completed and decline will go further before improvement sets in.

New York: Cotton declined (in) sympathy (with) weakness Silver which attributed (to) report President may oppose Silver legislation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Too much American legislation causing uneasiness and more hedge selling.

New York: Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Support is being withdrawn by speculative interests. Policy of United States Government more conservative. Our information from the south indicates an easier spot basis and offering more freely. Fertilizer sales heavy.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from the Garside Cotton Service, New York:—

America cloth business light. Sales continue below production. Orders are expiring. Stocks accumulating. March rate activity maintained. Lancashire still unsatisfactory. Continent unchanged. Japan selling current full production.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Declined on heavy Wall Street selling. Weakness in both Wheat and Silver due to President's attitude Silver Bill.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 16.

May 1934	11.53—24
July 1934	11.75—22
October 1934	11.87—23
December 1934	11.97—26
January 1935	12.04—24
March 1935	12.10—28
Middling Spot	11.80—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 19.

May 1934	11.65—25
July 1934	11.71—26
October 1934	11.84—28
Middling Spot	11.80—24

NEW YORK.
New York, April 16

NewYork 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	11.94
October 1934	——
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.78
July 1934	11.90
October 1934	12.02

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 16.

	Bales.
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days Exports to the Continent	15,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 16.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.26
July 1934	8.29
October 1934	8.25
November 1934	8.26
December 1934	8.25
January 1935	8.25
F. G. F. Spot	8.47

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 16

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.68
Fine (Good Staple)	4.83
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	4.98
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.73
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.88
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.01
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.3[illegible]
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 16.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
April 1934		6.01+03
May 1934		6.01+03
June 1934		6.00+03
July 1934	6.01	6.00+03
August 1934 ..		5.99+03
September 1934 ..		5.98+02
October 1934 ..	5.97	5.96+03
November 1934 ..		5.95+03
December 1934 ..		5.95+03
January 1935 ..		5.95+03
February 1935 ..		5.95+03
March 1935		5.96+03
April 1935.. ..		5.95+03
Middling Spot ..		6.29—02

SUMMER TIME AND COTTON MARKETS

Owing to the fact that the Summer Time Act will be in operation in England from Sunday, the 22nd April, until Sunday, the 7th October, and the United States Daylight Saving Bill (in so far as it affects New York) will only be in force from Sunday, the 29th April, until Sunday, the 30th September, the Directors have decided that from Monday, the 23rd April, until Friday, the 27th April, and from Monday, the 1st October, until Friday, the 5th October, the Liverpool Cotton market will be opened at 10 a.m. and close at 4-30 p.m. each day.

From the 29th April until the 30th September on business days, the opening and closing of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange will be advanced one hour.

HIGH & LOW COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 16

Broach A/May opening 200 1/4; highest 201; lowest 199 1/2 close 200

Broach J/Aug opening 202 1/4; highest 202 3/4 lowest 201 1/4 close 201 3/4

Oomra May opening 176 highest 176 lowest 175 1/2 close 175 1/2

Oomra July opening 175 3/4 highest 175 3/4 lowest 175 1/4 close 175 1/4

Bengal May opening 130 1/4; highest 130 1/4; lowest 130 close 130

Bengal July opening 132 highest 132 1/4 lowest 132 close 132 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 14 1/2

COTTON TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, April 17

Cotton Broach J-A	14 8 0
Rs. 10 up or down	3 12 0
Rs. 15 up or down	2 8 0
Rs. 20 up or down	2 0 0
Rs. 25 up or down	1 4 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 17

The local Silver market ruled easy on heavy decline in New York Silver prices and decline of 1/8 in Shanghai Exchange on London to 1-4 1/16. There was some nervous long liquidation as there is no chance of any early action on Silver in America. Prices for May opened at Rs. 60/14 and declined to Rs. 60/10 on long liquidation influenced easier Shanghai opening advices. Later on Shanghai closing advices were 1/16 higher which induced some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 60/12. Gold market was dull and featureless. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited turnover.

Ready Silver	51 12 0
May Settlement	60 12 0
June Settlement	55 1 0
Ready Gold	33 6 0
May Settlement	33 6 3
June Settlement	33 6 6

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 17

	Rs. a.p.
Linseed May	6 5 3
Linseed September	5 5 9
Wheat May	3 14 6
Wheat September	3 14 6

SEEDS.

London, April 16.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-1-3.

LINSEED.

London, April 16.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton April/May sellers a.11-0-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-7-6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 16

Silver.—Market quiet. Market is steady

Spot	20-1/4
Forward	20-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-14-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 16

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.07
Amsterdam	7.61-1/2
Brussels	22.08
Madrid	36.78
Milan	60.21
Berne	15.94-1/4
Paris	78.21
Prague	123.81
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate ..	5.15 7/8; 10-1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 17

The bullish sentiment which was visible in the local cotton market was wiped off to-day on sudden decline in New York cotton prices.

Following a decline of 25 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward market was expected to open at Rs. 195/8 for Broach J-A delivery, but the market steady at Rs. 199 on scattered short covering. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined to Rs. 197/12 on nervous long liquidation. There was utter absence of any buying and the undertone of the market was weak.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 11 points and later on was 13 points down. The local market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	195 4 0
Broach J/A	197 4 0
Oomra May	171 0 0
Oomra July	170 12 0
Bengal May	127 8 0
Bengal July	130 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 17.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal—					
U.P. ...	137	133	130	125	
Panjab ...	137	133	130	125	
Rajputana ...	137	133	130	125	
Oomra No.					
3	180	177	175	172	...
C.P. No 1	193	190	188	185	...
C.P. No 2	186	183	181	178	...
Broach No.					
2 ...	207	205	203	201	
Punjab-Ame. ...	213	211	209	207	
Surat ...	268	266	264	...	
Rajpipla ...	268	266	264	...	
Navsari ...	270	268	266	...	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, April 17.

116 K. Devchand Kapadwanj 13 1/4 on
100 Kotak and Co., Badarpur 5 on
100 Kotak and Co., Palej 8 on
200 Narshi Nagshi Govagate 6 on
133 Samji Karamshi Amraoti 162 1/4
43 Narshi Nagshi Nimbahera 152 1/4
154 B. Mavji Sundhurni 164 1/4
100 Bombay and Co., Pusad 175
200 Samji Karamshi Sawadha 162 1/4
200 N. Manilal Gondal 157
50 Kanji Shivji Jaina 216
50 Kanji Shivji Motugomari 212 1/4
200 Sapurji Bharoocha Busoga 318
114 Oshman Suleman Mandusar 32 off
100 Motiram Vaghji Broach 12 off
144 Asharmill Kudchi 184

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
Bombay, April 17.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	1,249	233,585
Central India	1,365	173,408
Parsi and Nagar.	97	151,446
Hyderabad-Gaorani	165	39,778
Berar	2,369	335,450
Central Provinces	1,676	88,379

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 17

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 3/16.
To-day's opening 1-4
To-day's closing 1-4 1/16
Difference —1/8

Total Oomras	6,921	1,042,046
Dholera	830	42,714
N.-W. Provinces	...	7,778
Rajputana	100	36,032
Sind-Punjab	3,640	143,790
Broach	5,290	250,878
Coompta and Dharwar	196	13,040
Westerns-Northerns	496	9,156
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	919	10,980
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	25,078
Egyptian and African	1,499	98,275
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	19,891	1,681,092

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 12th April

Europe	1,332	283,829
In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Japan and China	4,033	442,605
Coast Ports	...	10,193
Up-country by Rail	...	79,597
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	41,670
Total	5,365	857,894

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 16.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/6

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/4

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 16

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. 5-25/32 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 16

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£ 16-1/4
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India ..	48 7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-5/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-1/8

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York April 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot,

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 17

B.C RATE.
T.T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 Aug.-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/32 June-July.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 260
Banks selling T T 258
Banks buying T T 257

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 586
Banks buying D D 596

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 7/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 77 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.15 1/2 16th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 17th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 17th instant
London/Paris 78.18 16th instant
London/Belgium 22.08 16th instant
London/Switzerland 15.94 16th instant
London/Italy 60.25 16th instant
London/Berlin 13.08 16th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 16th instant
London/New York 5.15 5/8 16th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.62 16th instant
Java/London 7.56 3/4 16th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.
Gold £6-14-11 1/2 14th instant £6-14-10 1/2 16th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 14th instant 20 1/4 16th instant
Silver London Forward 20 5/16 14th instant 20 3/8 16th instant
Silver New York Ready 46.40 14th instant 45 1/4 16th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 14th instant 1 per cent 16th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 14th instant 1 1/8 per cent 16th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON METALS.
London April 16

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	236-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels April/May sellers 18/0

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels April/May sellers 18/0

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels April/May sellers 22/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, April 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10 1/2

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7 1/2.

NEW YORK SILVER DROPS

Strong Opposition To The Bill

New York, April 16

President Roosevelt is strongly opposed to the proposed Dies Silver Bill. It is said that the administration is definitely against any action on Silver. This news created bearish feeling and prices declined 120 points as under on heavy selling.

Spot Silver 45 1/2—7/8c
May delivery 45.30—1 15c
July delivery 45.60—1.20c.
Tone: Easy

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 17

Wheat	3,913 cwts.
Linseed	18,086 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	101 cwts.
Gingellyseed	342 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,346 cwts.
Castorseeds	3,048 cwts.
Rice	21,224 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,777 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,558 cwts.
Gram	1,503 cwts.
Joowar	930 cwts.
Bajree	514 cwts.
Coal	1,393 tons.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 113 at Cross Rate 5.15 5/8

Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach A/May 196/4 Liverpool May 5.94 Rs. 62 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J/A 198 Liverpool July 5.93 Rs. 60 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/May 196/4 New York May 11.63 Rs. 54 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.15 5/8
Broach J/A 198 New York July 11.75 Rs. 55 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.15 5/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

RENEWED SPECULATIVE BUYING

BOMBAY, April 17.

The local share bazar again displayed cheerful tone with renewed bull support. The chief centre of activity was Tata Steel shares which give hopes of substantial improvement in values. It is anticipated that the annual profits of the Tata Steel and Iron Co. Ltd. will be about Rs. 2 1/2 crores and holders of Second Preference shares are expecting two years dividend. There was general buying in ordinary, Defd. and Second Preference shares. Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 63/12 and Defds to Rs. 216/4 while Second Preference shares rose to a new high level of Rs. 132/4. Ardent bull operators believe that if the profits amount to Rs. 2 1/2 crores, ordinary shares will go as high as Rs. 70 or above in the long run.

The improvement in Steel shares had salutary effect on other speculative counters. Bombay Burmas advanced Rs. 10, Indian Cements Rs. 8, Power Rs. 10 and Bellapurs gained Rs. 6. Andhra shares were steady while Mill shares despite weakness in raw cotton prices closed steady at a small rise of Rs. 2/8..

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 17

Bombay Dyeing 713 711/4	
Century 223 2o 223/12	
Central India 245	
Colaba 71	
Kohinoor 126	
New Great 116 113/12	
Simplex 75/10	
Swadeshi 176 80 84 180	
Bundi 29/6 8 29/6	
I Cement 411 8 21 418/12	
T Steel Defd 213 17 13 216/4	
T Steel Ord 61/14 62/4 63/2 62/12 63/2 63/10 63/12	
Steam 277 281/14	
B Burma 448 56 60 58 62 464/4	
Tata Hydro 140	
Andhra 1373 76 72 1373	
Tram Ord 142/3	
Tata Power 1047 51 48 50 48 60 56 1057	

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, April 17.

	Rs. as	
100 Ahm. Advance	275	
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	711	4
250 Bradbury	55	
100 Century	223	12
100 Central India	245	0
100 Colaba	71	4
100 Coorla	62	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E D Sassoon	0-2-3	
100 Elphinstone	0	12
100 Finlay	76/4	
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	X.D.	123 12
1000 Hindustan	1625	0
100 Indore	116	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	49	12
100 Kohinoor	126/4	
250 Laxmi	712	8
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	505	0
250 Model	44	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	113	12
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
100 Phoenix	268	12
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	3000	0
50 Simplex	75	10
100 Swadeshi	180	0
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1406	4
1,000 Western	758	12
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	88	8
25-50 Central	24	4
500 Imperial	1307/8	
125|500 Imp. Conty.	330	10
50-100 India	105	4
5 Union	4	10
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	29	6
70 Gwalior	96	8
250 Indian	418	12
40 Katni Def.	1305	0
100 Katni Ord.	348	12
75 Okha	175	0
10 Punjab	18	8
100 Shahabad	338	12
70 United	94	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	11	0
1575 New India	29	4
200 Oriental	3800	
10-100 Vulcan	7/0	
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	140	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1373/12	
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	142	3
100 Bombay Suburban	133	12
10 Broach	10	8
100 Karachi	202	8
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	140	
1000 Tata Power	1057	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm Prantij	802	8
100 Amr. Patty	113	0
100 C Province	86	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	85	0
100 Gujarat	62	8
100 Mandra Bhon.	81	0
100 Pachora Jamner	78	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4	
500 Tapti Valley	735	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	16	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	216	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	63	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	195	0
50 Belapur Sugar	226	4
250 Bombay Steam	281	14
125 Bombay Burma	464	6
50 Bombay Burma Contry	160	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2-8-6	
50 Bombay Telephone	88	4
100 Ind. Bleaching	114	6
100 Indian Radio Def.	552/8	
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476	14
1000 Port Canning	577	8
15 Scindia	10	8
30 Tata Construction	70	0
25 Tata Oil	17	14
PREF. SHARES.		
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1226	4
6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	270	0
7 per cent Bom. Trams. T F	79/4	
5 per cent Central India (T.F)	472	8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123	12
7 per rent Katni 2nd (T F)	136	4
7-1/2 per cent Punjab Cement	14	
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	173	12
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power	1258	12
6 per cent. Tata Steel 1st	165	
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	132	0
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill (c)	17	8
7 per cent Vishnu	650	0

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 16

May	12.30 plus 02
June	12.41 plus 02

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 16

May	0.80—4 5/8c.
July	0.80 1/8—4 5/8c.
September	0.81 1/8—4 5/8c.
Tone: Weak.	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 17.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	138/41	...
Bengal Fine	134/36	...
Bengal F.G.	131/33	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	134/36	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	131/33	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	187/92	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	187/92	...
Pundhurna Fine	179/82	...
Yeotmal Fine	177/79	...
Arvi Fine	177/79	...
Ellichpur Fine	178/80	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	170/72	...
Khamgaon Fine	170/72	...
Mulkapur Fine	164/67	...
Khandesh Fine	160/62	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	166/68	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	176/78	...
Broach Fine	207/9	...
Punjab/American	215	...
Punjab/American mix	205	...
Cambodia	...	252
Miraj/Sangli	...	167/72
Compta Good	...	177
Jinja	330	...
Busoga	333	...
Kampala	336	...

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay 14th April	17,057
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,661,201
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,691,800
Decrease	—30,599

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, April 17.

3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Sett	88-5 1/2
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash	88-6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	102-2 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	102-3
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	114-9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	114-10
TAXFREE.	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	102-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109-2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L.	105-0
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash	97-11
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash	100-7
4 per cent 1943 Cash	103-2
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash	100-8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash	108-6
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash	107-5
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash	107-12
5 per cent 1935 Cash	102-13
5 1/2 per cent 1935/40 Cash	107-14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T.B. Cash	104-13
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE.)	
4 per cent B.P.T. 1974	97-8
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974	97-0
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959	107-12
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954	119-0
6 per cent K.P.T. 1956	119-0
6 1/2 per cent B.I.T. 1937	108-0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 16

July	1.46—02
September	1.51—02
December	1.57—02
January	1.58—03
Tone: Quiet	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 16

May	51 1/4 plus 1/8d.
July	53 5/8 plus 1/8d.
October	55 5/8 plus 1/8d.
December	56 7/8 plus 1/8d.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1934

Poor Response To Mahatma's Gesture

But Ranchi Will Give Lead Irrespective Of Govt. Attitude, Says Dr. Ansari

JADHAV ADVOCATES RELEASE OF PATEL & PT. JAWAHARLAL

NEW DELHI, April 16.

Interviewed by the 'Associated Press' on Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Legislative Assembly to-day, Dr. Ansari declared: "I am sorry that the Government have been so halting and so cautious after such a clear and magnanimous gesture from Mahatma Gandhi. Whatever the Government may or may not do. it may be taken for granted that the Congress Working Committee at its informal meeting at Ranchi and the A. I. C. C., if it is definitely decided to convene its meeting, would arrive at a definite conclusion regarding the withdrawal of civil disobedience and the revival of the Swaraj Party, solely on the merit of the question and irrespective of the attitude of the Government."—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S WORD IS FINAL

C. R. Says Haig's Statement Is Satisfactory

NEW DELHI, April 16.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in the course of a statement to the 'Associated Press' on Sir Harry Haig's statement said: "The answers indicate that the Government does not intend to interfere in any manner with formal or informal meetings of Congress organisations, that may deal with the situation arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's recent statement. This is as was expected, and as far as it goes is satisfactory. There is, however, the implication that the Government is waiting for the ratification of Gandhiji's action by the Congress Working Committee or the A. I. C. C.

This is technically a corret attitude for the Government to take, though one might have thought that they, like the general body of Congressmen, know that Gandhiji's word in that respect is final and effective by itself. This is, however, by the way.

"As far as I am concerned, as we are at present situated, we need not worry much about what the Government is thinking, so long as they have no ideas of a real settlement with the Congress. If they had any serious ideas of cultivating the good will of the Indian people Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan would not have remained in prison one day after Gandhiji's statement was published."—A.P.

JADHAV WANTS GOVT. TO BE GRACIOUS

Release Patel And Jawaharlal For A. I. C. C. Meeting!

NEW DELHI, April 16.

"It will look very gracious if the Government allows Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to take part in the deliberations of the A.I.C.C. to be held early next month at Ranch," observed Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Deputy Leader of the Democratic Party of the Assembly in an exclusive interview with the 'Associated Press.'

He added, "Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Assembly to-day regarding the attitude of the Government towards the Congress and the A.I.C.C. is, in my opinion ,satisfactory.

The Government will allow the A.I.C.C. to meet. If it accepts the advice and decides to hold a special session of the Congress to do the same there would be no objection to that also. As the A.I.C.C. is meeting there is no need for a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress."—A.P.

HOLD A. I. C. C. MEETING AT PATNA

U. P. Congress Leaders Want Change Of Venue

LUCKNOW, April 17

It is reliably understood that in view of the momentous issues to be considered the U. P. Congress Leaders have requested Dr. Syed Mohmed, General Secretary, to change the venue of the proposed A I. C. C. meeting from Ranchi to Patna, after consulting Mahatmaji

The U. P. leaders hold this will considerably facilitate the attendance of a large number of members.

Resolutions passed at Provincial Workers meeting yesterday have been despatched to the General Secretary for being placed before the A. I. C. C. meeting when it is held.—United Press.

MAHATMA KEEPS MUM

JORHAT, April 17.

Interviewed by a special representative of the "United Press," on Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Assembly yesterday regarding the Government's attitude towards the Congress and release of civil disobedience prisoners Mahatma Gandhi who is at present here refused to say anything now.—United Press.

PRAKASAM'S REPLY TO DR. ANSARI

NELLORE, April 12.

Mr. T. Prakasam has received the following wire from Dr. Ansari New Delhi:

"As old Swarajist I want your support party. Wire consent. Please send names for larger conference."

Mr. Prakasam replied:

"Thanks your telegram. You can count upon friends and myself but all desire A.I.C.C. itself taking up council programme. Please work for it.—A.P.

ANDHRA CONGRESSMEN ON PATNA DECISION

Want A. I. C. C. To Run Elections

NELLORE, April (By Mail.)

In response to an appeal to the Andhra Members of the A.I.C.C. to meet here to-day to discuss about the council entry and the withdrawal of the Civil disobedience movement some members of the A.I.C.C. assembled this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, Prominent among those present were Mr. T. Prakasan, Professor N. G. Ranga and Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.

Informal discussions took place and the Members resolved to request the Secretary of the A.I.C.C. to convene a meeting of that body at an early date to consider the announcement made by Mr. Gandhi regarding

(1) suspension of Civil disobedience movement.

(2) to chalk out detailed programme of future congress work including economic programme for the masses.

(3) to discuss the question of contesting the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly under the auspices of the A.I.C.C. itself.

It was also proposed that there should be a more representative meeting of the leaders at an early date and Bezwada was fixed as the venue for that meeting.—A.P.

Mr. M. Lukmani of Bombay was married to Miss Jamila Khatun, daughter of Mr. Alma Latifi, Financial Commissioner of Lahore last week. The mothers of both the bride and bridegroom are daughters of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji

"BEASTLY" TREATMENT

Wife Yoked With Bullock And Driven Through Bazar

AKOLA, April 16.

A novel method of having vengeance on his father-in-law was recently resorted to by a peasant of Akola district in Berar who yoked his young wife to a furrow in company with a bullock and put her to torture to run along with the beast driving her through the bazar and locality of Mundgaon village.

It is alleged that the peasant was one day assaulted and abused by his father-in-law as the girl complained that she was ill-treated by her husband's parents.

People who could not bear the sight rushed to rescue the girl and with the help of the police freed her from the yoke. The peasant is now being prosecuted for the beastly treatment he meted out to his wife.—United Press.

EXCISE PARTY ATTACKED

Five Persons Arrested

KARACHI, April 17.

A report from Hyderabad (Sind) says that an Excise party headed by Excise Inspector was attacked by a number of Muslims armed with lathis and hatches in the course of which three men have been injured.

It is stated that the party was proceeding to the house of an alleged dealer in contraband opium, when they were suddenly attacked by Muslims who are believed to be men of the dealer. Five persons have been arrested. The police are investigating.

DARING ROBBERY IN KARACHI

KARACHI, April 17.

A daring day light robbery was committed in the shop of a goldsmith in Nanakawara quarter and gold valued at Rs. 4,250 only including ornaments was taken away.

Police inquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

MOST BRUTAL FORM OF CLASS RULE

Calcutta Students Condemn Nazism In Stinging Oration

CALCUTTA, April 16

A public meting laregely attended by students held in the Albert Hall under the presidency of Mr. Saummendranath Tagore, nephew of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore adopted a resolution condemning Nazism on various grounds and inter alia because it meant "most brutal form of class rule of capitalist classes shorn of all bluffs of democracy and maintained over the masses of the country only by means of naked, brutal force."

Mr. Saumendranath returned from Germany only recently.—A. P.

DULIP VERY WEAK

Unable Even To Shake Hands With Friends At Reception

KARACHI, April 17.

At a reception given in honour of Prince Pratapsinghji and Dulipsinghji this evening by the Jamnagar subjects in Karachi. Prince Pratapsinghji said that Dulip who was present at the reception was too weak to make a speech, or even to shake hands with those assembled.—A. P.

CUPID DROVE HIM TO MURDER

Interesting Fact Revealed In Jacobabad Trial

KARACHI, April 17.

Details of how Cupid is alleged have driven a Pathan believed to be a railway cooly to commit murder of a Shikarpuri merchant in an inter class compartment of a running train near Sukkur on 8th of April, was unfolded before the Jacobabad court today, when the police produced the Pathan in court on a charge of murdering the merchant with a view to rob him of Rs. 5,000 in currency notes, which the police are understood to have recovered from the accused.—A. P.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sitting with special powers under the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act sentenced Sushilkumar Bannerji to five years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of possessing without license a five chambered American revolver and 12 live cartridges.—A.P.

GOVT. TO TAKE NO ACTION

M. L. A. Draws Attention To Mahatma's Anti-Untouchability Propaganda

NEW DELHI, April 17.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider the Sugar Excise Duty Bill.

During the interpellation hour Sir Harry Haig told Raja Bahadur Krishnama Chariar that the attention of the Government had been drawn to a statement made by Mahatma Gandhi in various places in earthquake affected areas that earthquake was the result of sin on the part of the higher castes in their alleged deprivation of depressed classes of their rights. Government did not propose to take any action in order to stop this propaganda.

Cost of New Building

Sir Frank Noyce informed Mr. Muazzem Saheb Bahadur that the estimated cost of the construction of new building in New Delhi was Rs. 93,58,000 of which Rs. 67,67,000 had been provided during the current financial year. Seven Sub-Divisonal Officers, and 17 subordinates are in charge of the construction.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai in reply to question by Maulana Shafi Daoodi said that Government are aware that for the protection of the interests of sugarcane growers the Government of Bihar and Orissa had called a provincial Sugar Conference at Patna in January but soon after the Conference the earthquake came working havoc in Bihar and the local Government's attention and energies since then have been absorbed in coping with the situation. So further action could not be taken on the decisions reached by the Conference.

No Request From Budhists

Replying to Lala Brij Kishore, Mr. G. S. Bajpai said that Government had received no request from Budhists for permission to create a suitable Vihara to enshrine the Nirvana Statue of Lord Budha at Kasia in Gorakhpur district.

Government had no definite information as to whether relics of the Venerable Saniputra and Magliana had been taken away from the Stupa at Sanchi and at present kept in British Museum.

Mr. Bajpai referred Mr. Maswood Amed to sub-section 4 of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act in reply to question as to what steps were taken by Government for including the medical degrees of Patna University in the first schedule of the Indian Medical Councils Act.—United Press.

FRACAS IN VILLAGE

Two Killed And Six Injured In Serious Rioting

TRICHINOPOLY, April 16.

Two persons were killed and six others injured in a serious riot in Pangayancheri village, Lalgudi Taluk yesterday. One of the injured persons is reported to be in a serious condition. The riot was a sequel to the attempt made by an Amin and his men to arrest a civil warrantee.

Billhooks, stones and sticks were freely used in the fracas that followed and panic prevailed in the locality until the arrival of a police party.

The Amin, however, managed to escape unhurt.

SOME SPEED!

Magistrate Disposes Of 1,500 Cases In Single Day

CALCUTTA, April 16.

To be able to dispose of 1,500 cases in one single day may not always appear to be credible. But this was actually achieved by Rai Bahadur S. P. Sarvadhicary, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, sitting in the Bankshall Street Police Court to-day.

The holidays that intervened since Thursday last were responsible for the accumulation. The offences mostly related to obstruction, drunken brawls, driving of vehicles without lights and disobedience of police signal.—A P

Assembly Passes Textile Protection Bill

Bhore Says It Would Hold Balance Fairly Between Conflicting Interests

(From Our Special Correspondent) NEW DELHI, April 17.

"Please, Sir give me some grace marks." This is how a High Official member summed up Mr. Mody's one hour speech in defence of Textile industry. His arguments were stale, as they had been previously stated in the Assembly in almost identical expression, but Mr. Mody always adds a little touch of humour. He did so when he described Dewan Bahadur Krishnamacharya as the "Rolls Royce" agriculturist and exposed the cry for consumer of those who would tax the Australian wheat and the Siamese rice.

MISSED THE BUS.

Dr. Ziauddin as usual missed the bus. He had come prepared for a big speech, and as on the previous occasion of a night sitting, he was on his legs when the closure motion had been moved and accepted by the House. Bewildered Dr. Ziauddin reconciled himself to his fate. The fact of the matter is that many others also could not take part in the debate. The reason was that Dewan Bahadar Krishnamacharya had eaten up 40 minutes and Mr. Mody an hour and Mr. Ranga Iyer had also intervened to congratulate the Government. His speech roused laughter when twice he referred to "Mr. Puri" instead of "Mr. Mody." Mr. Ranga Iyer tried to force Mr. Ghuznavi to follow him into "our lobby." meaning the Government lobby, but failed.

The opposition though only 19 in number were persistent in their opposition on the plea that the Bombay Millowners were having it all their way with Sir Joseph Bhore. Sir George Schuster and Sir B. L. Mitter on the left of the Commerce Member and Sir Frank Noyce on his right slept most of the time, and Sir Joseph Bhore found himself a solitary watch-dog on the Treasury Benches.

However, the Official Whips were active, and the vote was certain. Mr. Joshi had to-day the thrill of being ushered in by the Marshall of the House as "Mr. Chairman" and presided for half-an-hour in the absence of the President

"UNCOMPROMISING ENEMY."

Mr. Mahapatra in the discussions in the Assembly on Monday, declared himself an uncompromising nemy of the policy of protection and asserted that Government's policy had been one of profiteering both for Government and industrialists. He feared that Government's indiscriminate protection policy would lead the country to Communism and Socialism.

Mr. Sitarama Raju complained that the evidence taken by the Tariff Board was not available to the Select Committee. He asked why the Tariff Board did not care to enquire into the state of the cotton industry in South India, where the industry was by no means unimportant. When Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, first introduced the bill he fixed a period of three years, within which he anticipated that the textile industry would put its house in order, but year after year the protection period had been extended to nine years. He asked what justification there was to give protection for such a long time, while the industry on the one hand never tried to improve and on the other the consumer was taxed to the utmost. Lastly, he pleaded the cause of the handloom industry, which he said was national in every sense of the term and required protection.

PROTECTION NOT ENOUGH.

Mr. Mody, representative of the Millowners Association, Bombay, in a lengthy speech contended that protection given was not enough and hoped that the house and Government would be more sympathetic if in respect of any item protection now given did not avail the industry much and he came again for real help. The Government of India had been frightened from giving more protection because of the clamour of those who posed as representatives of the agriculturists and the consumers. They all forgot the abnormal circumstances created by Japanese competition as a result of which what was considered sufficient a few years ago was now hopelessly inadequate.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The keenness of Japanese competition was illustrated by the fact that a woollen shirt (made in Japan) was sold in London at six pence, whereas British manufacture of the same article (and Britain was the home of an efficient and up to date woollen industry) was four shillings and eleven pence. Really, there was an economic war with Japan and so the house should not grudge any further measure of protection, which the Indian mill industry needed, especially when it was remembered that sugar got 150 per cent. protection and other agricultural interests obtained even higher protection.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar: We have you all you wanted including your private agreement with Lancashire and yet you want more. Surely this is a case of appetite growing on what it is fed.

"A SIDE-DISH."

Mr. Mody: Lancashire agreement was a side dish. (Laughter). If you want industrialisation in India, and protection is needed, we cannot help it, especially when there is such a serious competitor as Japan. Japanese industries have their Government at their back. Here our Government are frightened by those who pose as leaders of agriculturists and labour. And this much-despised mill industry has its great contribution to the national economy.

This, Mr. Mody continued, could be best illustrated by figures for 1922, which was a year in which the industry lost much more than one crore of rupees. No less than 6 crores was spent as payments to labour, 50 lakhs on staff and 18 lakhs as dividends and the Managing Agents received 8 3/4 lakhs of which 7 1/2 lakhs were surrendered. Mr. Joshi had referred to the housing of labourers. Was there any other centre of industry (except perhaps Jamshedpur) which had provided housing for labour?

NOT PERFECT.

As for the managing agency system he agreed that it was not perfect and, therefore, welcome Government's proposal for revision of the Companies Act. As for labour itself Mr. Mody wished Mr. Joshi had kept himself in closer touch with their conditions in Bombay. In regard to rationalisation of labour a committee was appointed and it produced recommendations, all of which the industry itself accepted. But labour unceremoniously rejected them.

Mr. Joshi interrupting: When you did not wait for the approval of labour leaders in regard to the reduction of wages, why did you wait for their approval in regard to rationalisation of labour?

CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

Mr. Mody proceeding referred to conditions in Japan and said that labour there was efficient as Indian labour was not. Mr. Mody also complained that Japan was sending her exports to Kutch and Kathiawar ports and thereby the present quota in so far as it was meant for British Indian ports might be nullified and In-

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